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EVERYBODY IS JITTERY IN TEXAS CITY

(BY O. B. LLOYD, JR.)

Texas City, Apr. 18. A small boy with a package of firecrackers would be a menace in Texas City today. The waterfront is a scene of bustling activity as bulldozers, cranes and hundreds of men scrape up the debris and search for the dead. But hundreds of persons still walking the streets in the deserted residential section are about to drop. Fatigue and shattered nerves are taking their toll. People are doing odd things but they are not funny. I was talking to some 15 persons in a Presbyterian Church. A multi-colored man walked in, tapped one of the men on the shoulder and said: "You better finish your conversation outside. It is going to blow."

The group ran into the street and then stopped and looked sheepishly at one another.

After 30 hours of explosions and raining death the waterfront "it is going to blow" is fastened to their minds.

WARTIME BEACHHEAD

The sudden strange quiet gives the town even more of an appearance of a wartime beachhead—the blackened devastated waterfront, an almost deserted village behind it and persons stumbling about, dead on their feet.

The sound of sirens were gone for the first time in 48 hours. The top of photographers' flashbulbs was enough to make people jump like a jack rabbit hit by a charge of buckshot. I saw a party of fire-blackened firefighters pruned on the grass exhausted. There was a roar and they jumped up instinctively and ran.

It takes a long time, to return to normal.

While the waterfront still was burning, officials of the Monsanto Chemical Company said the \$10,000,000 plant would be completely rebuilt. The destroyed plant produced 25 per cent of the nation's supply of styrene—a vital ingredient in the production of synthetic rubber.

Mayor Trahan said: "There has been no serious outbreak of fire since midnight."

He said if the propane tanks, do explode they would not be "nearly as bad as any of the dozen tanks which hit the town in the last 48 hours or so."—United Press.

GOVERNORSHIP FOR DR. SELWYN-CLARKE

Test Tourists In England

London, Apr. 19. South Africa's cricket team which will play five test matches against England in the course of a summer tour of the United Kingdom reached Southampton in the liner Capetown Castle on Friday.

Alan Melville, Captain of the South Africans, old Oxford University and Sussex county player described his team as the "best ever South Africa side."

The South Africans open their tour with a three-day match against Worcester on April 30. —Associated Press.

Anti-Guerilla Campaign Ends

Athens, Apr. 18. The military authorities at Larissa said today that the government's offensive against the guerillas in Northern Thessaly was ending after nine days, with some 200 bandits dead and 400 wounded, captured or surrendered, leaving 400 holdouts in the heights of the surrounding mountains.

Reports said the bandits made a last desperate attempt to escape yesterday by crossing the flooded Achelous River, which formed a natural barrier and a portion of the nose around the guerilla stronghold, but more than 100 were drowned in the effort, while 28 were killed and 16 captured.

The authorities revised the estimate of the number of guerillas encircled from 2,500 to only 1,000, although Communist quarters in Athens insisted there actually were about 2,000 encircled, but that most escaped in small groups.—United Press.

Appointment To The Seychelles Is.

It is announced by the Colonial Office that His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Doctor P. S. Selwyn-Clarke, C.M.G., Director of Medical Services, Hongkong, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Seychelles, in succession to Sir Marston Logan, K.B.E., C.M.G., who is retiring from that appointment.

The announcement was made in an official press release this morning, four days after Dr. Selwyn-Clarke had received from H. E. the Governor the C. M. G., conferred upon him for his wartime services.

Dr. Selwyn-Clarke is expected to leave shortly to take up his new appointment.

HIS CAREER

Dr. Percy Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke, C.M.G., M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., and Barrister-at-law, is 53 years of age. Educated at Bedales, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, London University, he first became Resident Medical Officer and assistant Anaesthetist at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

In 1916 he joined the R.A.M.C., and was appointed Medical Officer in charge of 285th Brigade, R.F.A. Later he became Medical Officer in charge Queen Victoria Rifles, and was promoted Captain, R.A.M.C. in 1918, during which year he also gained the Military Cross.

In 1919 he was appointed M.O.H. Colonial Medical Service, Gold Coast. He was Senior Medical Officer and became Langley Memorial Prize man in 1924. Four years later he won the Medaille en Argent des Epitomes, and the same year he was appointed Assistant Director of Health, Gold Coast in 1929 and was the Gold Coast delegate to the Pan-African Health Conference at Johannesburg in 1935. The following year he became Deputy Director of Health Services, Nigeria, and in 1937 came to Hongkong as Director of Medical Services. He was appointed a member of the Legislative Council the following year, and in 1939 became a member of the Executive Council and President of the Hongkong and South China branch of the British Medical Association.

SUPERB WORK

His superb wartime work when he did everything possible to get food and medical supplies into Stanley Internment camp was recognised immediately after hostilities had ceased by the King creating him C.M.G.

The Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean which Dr. Selwyn-Clarke is to administer became assigned to Britain in 1810. They comprise a group of 92 islands, the principal being Mahe, the capital of which, like Hongkong, is Victoria.

CHURCHILL & WALLACE

London, Apr. 18. Britain was being driven into ruin, the Empire squandered and the Crown of India "shamelessly cast away," said Mr. Winston Churchill addressing a mass meeting of the Conservative Party supporters in London today.

Criticising the Government's financial policy, Mr. Churchill said: "The Socialist Government is living upon American debt and is squandering it with prodigal rapidity, this loan which can only be justified as a means of re-equipping our industries after the war, in which we made such extreme sacrifices."

Referring to the recent visit to Britain of Mr. Henry Wallace, former Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Churchill said that he was a "crypto-Communist," one who had not the moral courage to explain the destination for which he was making. He had not the patience, Mr. Churchill said, for men who used the hospitality of a friendly nation to deceive their own.

Policy towards Russia must be one of honourable friendship, from strength, he said. "It cannot be curiously appeasement from weakness."

In the field of foreign policy, Mr. Churchill said, "It must be absolutely clear that we shall allow no wedge to be driven between Great Britain and the United States. Nor shall we be led into any course which would impair growing unity in thought, in action, in ideas and purpose of all English-speaking nations spread so widely about the globe and joined together by history and destiny."—Reuter.

Jewish Terrorists Come Into Picture Again

Jerusalem, Apr. 19. British military authorities announced today that Jews had stormed the British army's leave centre at Nathanya and killed a sentry after they had hurled three bombs.

The announcement said three attackers, dressed as civilians, drove up in an unmarked truck. Heavy fire was laid down by the guards inside the compound but the attackers escaped.

The attack came after the British had further relaxed the rigid security measures invoked on Tuesday prior to hanging of Dov Bel Gruner and three other Jewish underground members.

The special curfew was lifted but the dawn to dusk road travel restrictions remained throughout the Holy Land.

SEARCH FOR WOMAN

Scotland Yard believes that the woman who put a home-made bomb in the Colonial office on Wednesday is still in Britain, a police spokesman said on Friday.

Anonymous tips that she has been seen around London are being investigated and a check made on all ports the official added.

Detectives think the bomb was smuggled in from France in a small boat. Government sources said the bomb attempt was linked with the

Jewish terrorist activities.—Associated Press.

REFUGEES AT CYPRUS

Nicosia, Cyprus, Apr. 19. Three British transports today disembarked 553 Jewish refugees deported from Palestine for trying to enter the country without proper certification.

They were among some 2,500 immigrants aboard the steamer Guardian which was intercepted off the Palestine coast last week by the British Navy. Approximately 1,300 of the Guardian's passengers arrived here earlier this week.—Associated Press.

ARAB ATTITUDE

Damascus, Apr. 19. A communiqué said today that the Foreign Minister of the Arab Council had agreed in a 90-minute meeting here today to press for the independence of Palestine, the termination of the British mandate there and the immediate stop to Jewish immigration.

The communiqué reported unanimous agreement both on the subject matter and on the method of presentation of the Arab case to the United Nations Assembly which is to consider the Palestine question in a special session starting on April 28.

The decisions were cable to the Arab diplomatic representatives in Washington who were instructed to prepare jointly for the session.—Associated Press.

Britain Up Against It

Cripps' Call To Workers

London, Apr. 18. If all goes well it may take Britain two years to "get out of the wood" in fighting her crisis of under-production, according to the estimate given here today by Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade and at present Minister in overall-charge of the production drive.

Sir Stafford was giving to the press outlines of the Government's new publicity campaign aimed at putting the facts of the crisis before every British worker.

Central slogans of the publicity drive to be hammered home by posters all over the country will be "We are up against it" and "We work or want." Sir Stafford explained that "want" would mean "real and serious hardships" with much less goods in Britain's shops than even now. At the same time, he stressed that "there is nothing wrong that we cannot put right" and that the situation was a "challenge to British grit."

STRIKING POSTERS

Giant posters showing, under the heading "What We Need", the principal economic bottlenecks that must be overcome by joint effort of the Government, management and workers will draw attention on every factory wall.

In areas now working on short time for lack of coal or raw materials, a special effort will be made to bring home the fact that those now wholly or partially unemployed can only be put back to work by great efforts of all the others. One poster shows a new kind of "John Bull"—a commercial citizen reclining with a pacific in early 19th century costume, but a young worker with a determined face.

Sir Stafford Cripps explained that the movement aimed less at education than at putting the facts of the economic situation before the people to stimulate well-informed discussion about means to overcome the crisis in every workshop and every public house.

"The issue whether we mine enough coal to keep our industries going and to re-stock is not yet decided and our whole economic future is in the balance," he said. "In two of our great industries, cotton and wool, of whose products we and the world markets are woefully short, mills are often idle as many days per week as they work for the lack of coal."

ABSENTEEISM

Sir Stafford spoke of hundreds of thousands on short time all over the country for this reason.

He disclosed that after a peak coal production of over four million tons in the last week in March, the two first weeks in April—before and after Easter—had shown a considerable falling off, due partly to absenteeism. During March stocks had increased by 130,000 tons in a month when they were normally still declining.

The most promising fact was the sustained increase of the number of miners, who by the end of the first April week numbered 708,000—an increase of 16,000 since the end of 1946.

Industrial production figures now coming in for February and March reflected the dislocation caused by the fuel crisis. In some branches, as in the motor-car industry, production had picked up in March most of the February loss, but in steel production recovery is slower. The reduction in exports from the January peak of £912 million to £776 million in February and £826 million in March was, probably not yet the end of the damage to British exports.

FLOOD AND FROST DAMAGE
Turning to the damage caused to British agriculture by frost and floods, Sir Stafford gave as the Government's estimate that spring sowings of corn and wheat would be reduced by 200,000 acres. More serious, because it was more lasting, would be the effects of the loss of living stock. Hill farmers are estimated to have lost an average of one-third of their ewes.

In answer to a question, Sir Stafford denied any Government intention of buying German coal to relieve British shortages. (Continued on Page 12)

EDITORIAL

Public-Spirited Women

THE endeavours now being made to persuade the authorities to permit Hongkong women to take a more active and practical part in public affairs, such as jury service, have had comparatively slight repercussions. "Pro Bono Publico" has maintained a discreet silence in the forums of the local press, possibly because he can't make up his mind whether to applaud or deprecate this sudden manifestation of womanly interest in things which reach beyond the tea, bridge and mah jong tables. It has also to be noted that the aims of the organization have not apparently deeply stirred the imaginations of Hongkong's womanhood. That is not to say the movement is bound to result in failure. The whole colony is so unconscious of civic duties or destiny that the task of accomplishing progressive reforms has always been left to the efforts of a minute section of the community. From this our pioneers for recognition of women's talents and ability in public life can take some encouragement. There does, at least, appear to be honesty of purpose and intention behind the new movement. One supporter,

in her enthusiasm to see women figure more prominently in Hongkong's public life declared: "Before, women only came here in order to get married—or at least, to get some working knowledge of what marriage means." This is a cruel judgment, but it is interesting if only to show how some of our "pampered" women are now thoroughly bored with a life which holds little for them but social engagements—morning, afternoon and evening. The test has still to come, however. Activity in public affairs may make just as heavy demands upon the social engagement book, without, necessarily, the same compensations. It is now recognised that women can and should participate in politics, administration and reform. But these are not trifling tasks to be regarded as lightly as an opening forcing bid on a minimum hand. If Government does decide to include women on the jury lists and later, to give them suffrage, the gesture will be politely acclaimed and the colony will wait to see how seriously and efficiently the ladies can discharge their responsibilities. They will not, however, lack good wishes and sympathy in fulfilling their new found status.

Survey Plane Overdue

Belfast, Apr. 18. A Halifax aircraft on a meteorological flight from Aldergrove, Northern Ireland, was reported to night as overdue and air and sea rescue action has been arranged by the Royal Air Force.

The aircraft, with a crew of nine, left Aldergrove early this morning to fly a normal tour of 1,600 miles over the Atlantic on a triangular course.

Shortly after leaving the aircraft signalled that she was experiencing instrument trouble and was returning to the base. The plane was expected back at the base late this morning, but the weather deteriorated and visibility became bad.

The missing plane carried petrol sufficient for flying until 7 o'clock this evening, but up to that time nothing more had been heard from the machine.

Meanwhile, reports from Khartoum, in the Sudan, state that a South African Ventura Air Force Ventura plane with 11 passengers and a crew of four has crashed sixty kilometres southwest of Khartoum with loss of all lives.

Earlier despatches from Pretoria said that the passengers were South African pilots believed to be on their way to Cairo to fly Spitfires, ordered from Britain, back to South Africa.—Reuter.

Detroit, Apr. 18. The bulk of Mr. Henry Ford's huge estate will go the family-organized "Ford Foundation." It was disclosed by the Ford family counsel today when the late motor magnate's will was filed.

The amount of the estate was not disclosed.

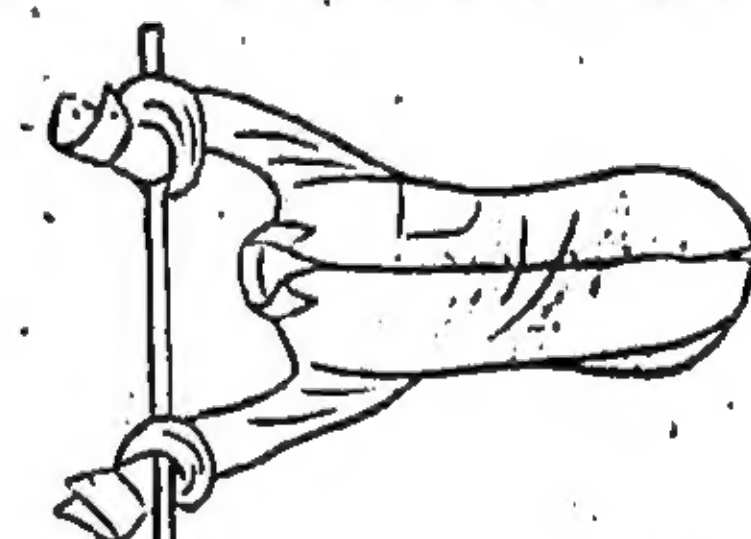
Mr. Ford, who made his last will on February 3, 1946, left all voting stock to be divided into five shares, one for his son Edsel and the other four shares to his grand-children.

The share of Edsel Ford, who died in May, 1943, was on his death to be divided between the four grand-children.

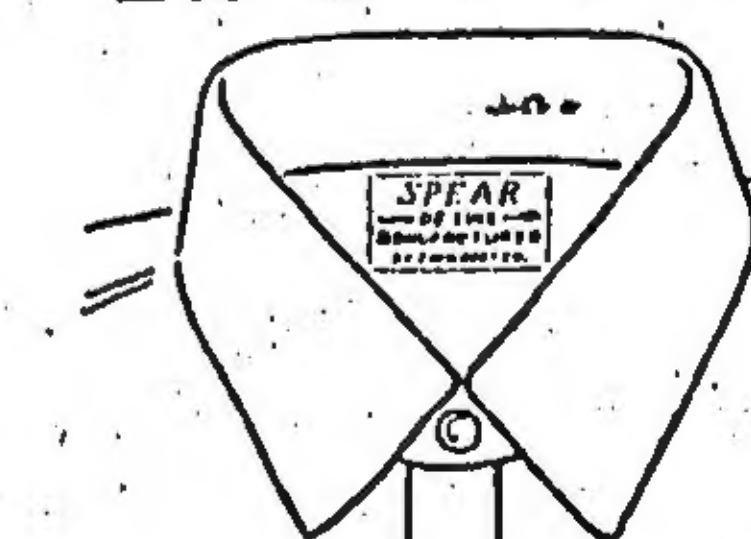
All non-voting stock, comprising the bulk of the estate, was turned over to the Ford Foundation.

To his widow, Clara Ford, for whom he said: "I have heretofore provided generously," Henry Ford bequeathed the family home "Fair Lane," with everything used in connection with it, "plus any other article or articles of personal nature which she may wish to retain because of their sentimental value."—Reuter.

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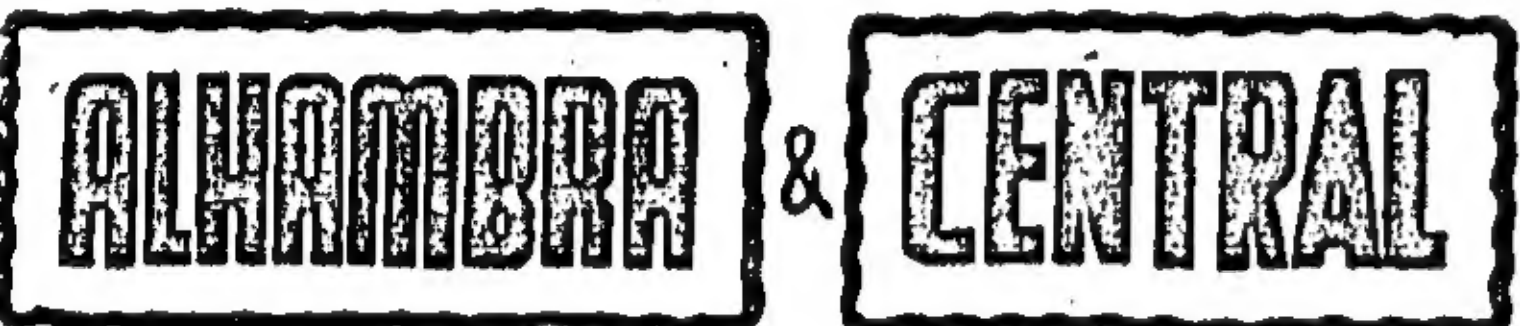
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"SALOME, WHERE SHE DANCED"
IN TECHNICOLOR
with Rod CAMERON • Albert DEKKER
AT REDUCED PRICES!

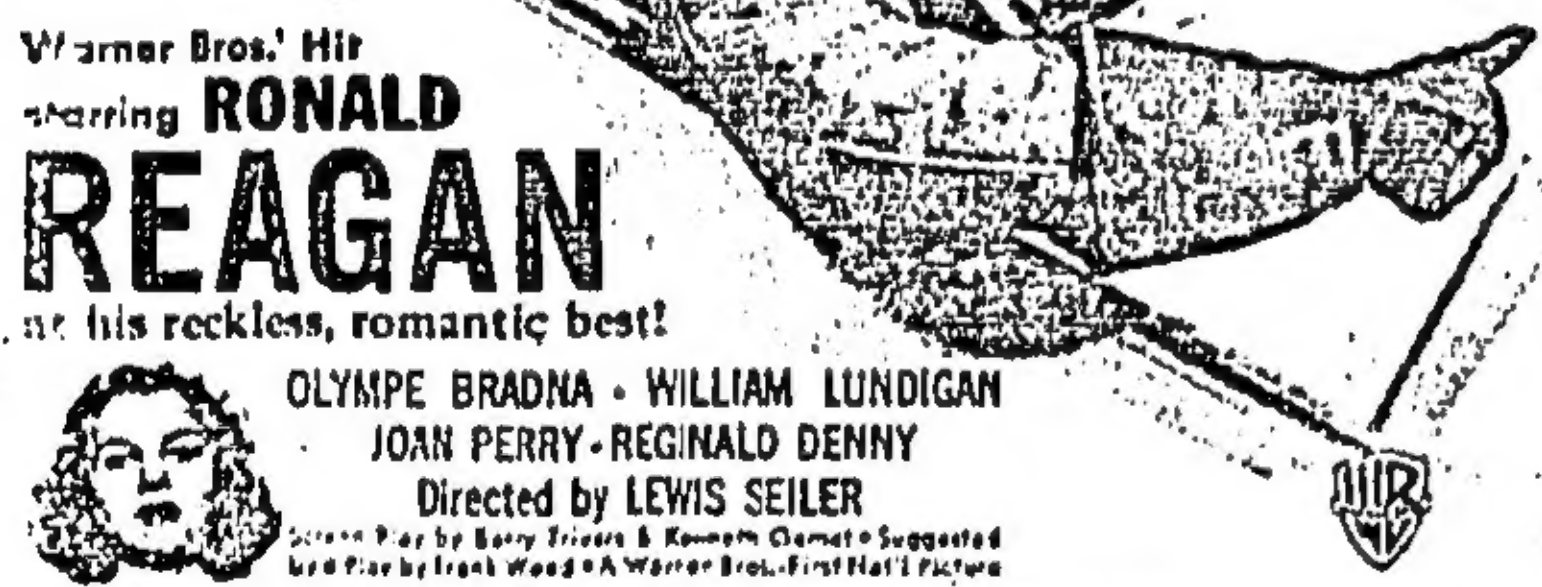


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CENTRAL: Extra Performance at 12.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

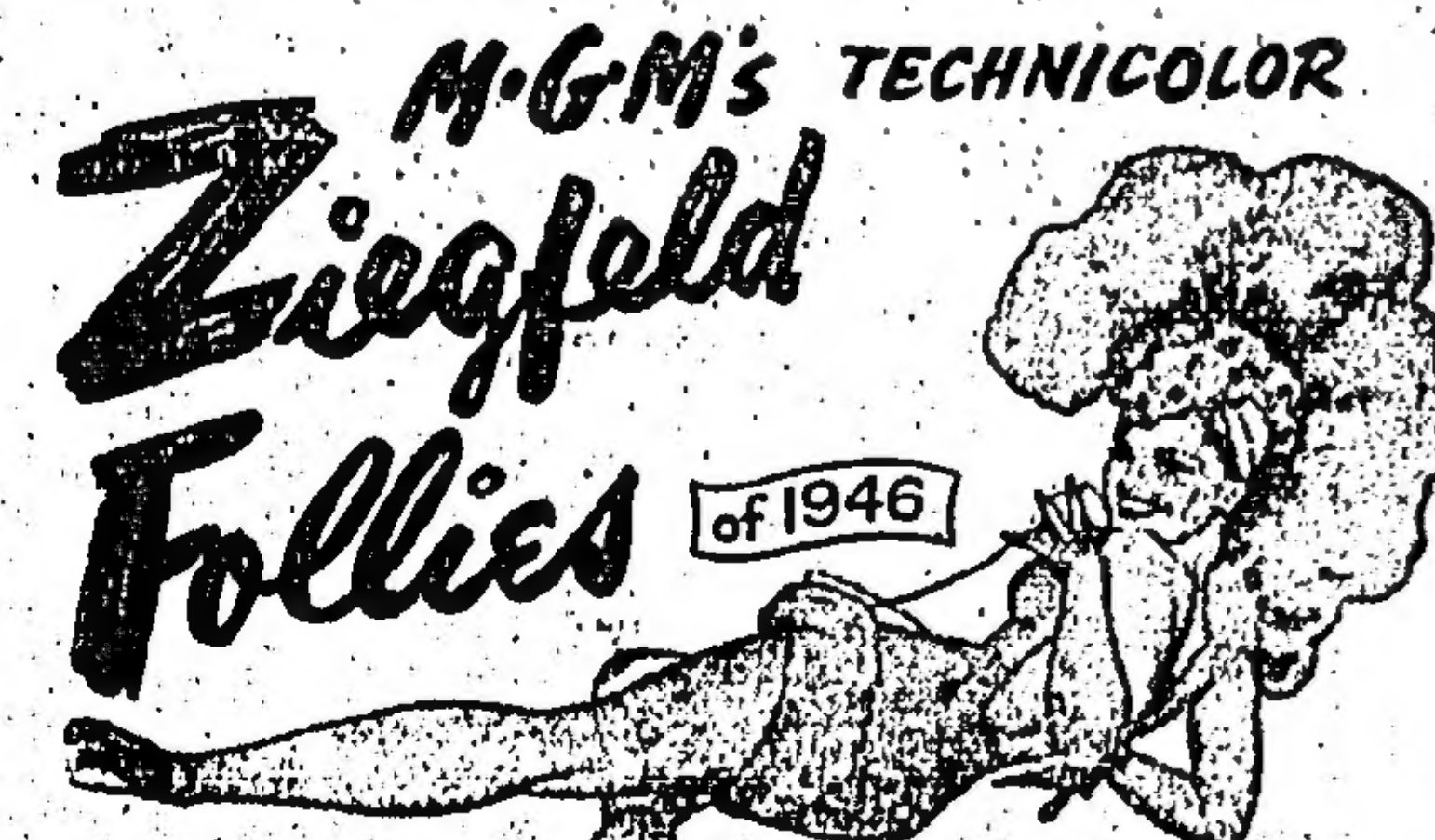


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ADDED ATTRACTION
"PLEDGE TO BATAAN"
IN TECHNICOLOR

ORIENTAL
SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.20—7.20—9.20 P.M.
MUSIC—MAGIC—LAUGHTER—ROMANCE AND THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS FROM HOLLYWOOD!



SPECIAL MORNING SHOW TO-MORROW AT 12.30
"TARZAN AND THE AMAZONS"
IN TECHNICOLOR

STAGE AND SCREEN:

SIX ACTRESSES ARE FIGHTING IT OUT

BY --- LEONARD MOSLEY

If you are one of those people who think it is horrid for women to fight, you will be pained to hear that half a dozen or so of the most beautiful and talented young actresses in London are all but scratching each other's eyes out at the moment. It is a professional battle, with no hair-tearing involved, but none the less fierce for that.

The Voice: The Feet: The Dream



FRANK SINATRA, swooner-crooner, sings six songs in his latest picture, "Anchors Aweigh," now at the King's Theatre. Gene Kelly plays the part of his sailor buddy, while the heart-throb is Katherine Grayson, beautiful screen nightingale. "Jalousie" is one of the songs she sings in the Mexican cafe scene.

TWO STARS IN TROUBLE WITH U.S. CENSORS

By ERNEST BETTS

JOAN BENNETT and Gregory Peck are both in trouble with the U.S. film censorship, Joan for taking a bath in a picture ("Don't they know we always wear something in the tub?"), Gregory for his part in "Duel in the Sun." Says Mr. Peck: "The only form of censorship should be good taste. No subject should be taboo if we want the level of pictures to rise."

GABRIEL PASCAL sends me a cable from the Metabolic Clinic (one where experiments are made on the way the body works) at La Jolla, California: "Contradict all rumours that I signed any exclusive contract with Mary Pickford's company for my Shaw pictures. Only contract approved by Bernard Shaw is that I produce and direct 'The Devil's Disciple' in Hollywood this year."

C. B. COCHRAN went to a suburban music hall to sample a singer for his new show, "Bless the Bride." She came on with a microphone. Said Cochran: "What's the good of this? I want to hear someone sing." And he walked out.

LESLIE HENSON is returning to the West End stage. We haven't seen Funnyface since he appeared in "Henson's Gaieties" in 1945. Now he comes back to the Saville Theatre at the end of April in a revival of that choice old master, "1066 And All That."

CRITICS panned the Jane Russell film, "The Outlaw," and 230,039 people saw it at the London Pavilion in 10 weeks. Now Jane challenges the critics again in a seemingly piece entitled "Young Widow" with no allurement of sex-appeal, and no posters to anger Parliament.

A DOLPHE MENJOU, who began his career with Chaplin and Valentino, and is now very rich, is writing his memoirs.

WHEN "Oklahoma," the big swaying American musical comes to Drury Lane Theatre with 39 American players—biggest invasion yet—there's to be a swap of U.S. and British players so that none of our chorines will be thrown out of work.

THOUGHTS at the Critics' Circle annual luncheon: (1) Jack Hulbert: "We're at our best when we're in a jam, and as we're always in a jam we're always at our best." (2) Dame Edith Evans: "I like to be called Dame Evans or Dame Edith."

For these ambitious creatures are jostling each other for the honour—which is now going begging—of being acknowledged as the best actress of their time.

Now when I go on to name the Mesdemoiselles Eileen Herlie, Margaret Rawlings, Pamela Brown, Margaret Leighton, Freda Jackson, Vivienne Bennett as being among those who are involved in the fracas, let these brilliant young people restrain themselves from rushing at me with indignant denials.

They may say they are doing it in the cause of their Art. An old cynic like me says it is because they sense a quickening in the air, a feeling that a Moment is approaching in the history of our theatre which will bring one of them fame.

THE HEIGHTS

How has it come about? Well, any student of the English theatre will tell you that, though the past ten years have produced some great acting, the heights have been almost exclusively sealed by the men, Richardsons, Oliviers, Gielguds have taken the place of the older generation of actors.

But where have been the successors to Edith Evans, Flora Robson, Lillian Braithwaite and Sybil Thorndike, who, unendingly brilliant though they continue to be, are no longer in their first flush of youth? They real burgeoning began, I think, with the appearance of Eileen Herlie in a play by Jean Cocteau called "The Eagle has Two Heads."

Now Miss Herlie is no stranger to the stage; she has long been accepted as a good actress. But in this play about a lovesick and lonely queen, which one play-goer called "a Cocteau and his story," she spoke and acted as if a tocsin had been sounded.

To those who had seen her in the past, she was like a glider suddenly airborne and serenely triumphant in her new-found element. It was magnificent, electric acting.

Over at the Old Vic, before the curtain went up on "King Lear," a producer said to me: "The war seems to have hardened our actresses. They aren't pliable any more. They don't seem to be able to dig down to their souls, nor realise that there's more to acting than a tremor in the voice and a heaving bosom."

After he had seen Margaret Leighton come on as Regan, tear out Glaston's eyes, and then turn round, stretching, voice thickening in reaction to her sadness, you could almost hear his mind changing; as, by the end, it had done.

WELCOME

AND, in the other theatres, there were other exciting performances coming up: Vivienne Bennett in Shaw's "Back to Methuselah," finding new subtlety and quiet; Margaret Rawlings returning to the stage in "The White Devil" with new depths to her lovely voice, giving a rich reality to her portrayal of the sex-freedy Lady of Webster's play; Freda Jackson in "No Room At The Inn," her sleeky modern counterpart.

Now, I do not say that any one of these performances yet achieves greatness, though some of it is great acting. But all these young women have lifted themselves to a new plane these past few months. They know it and are fighting hard to achieve more.

Deanna & Chum Reunited

What amounted almost to a family reunion was held one day on the set when Deanna Durbin's current Universal picture, "Christmas Holiday," was being filmed.

Deanna was visited by Barbara Read, who played her sister in Deanna's first picture, "Three Smart Girls."

Miss Read now is married to Sergeant John P. Crawford, an assistant flight surgeon in the Army Air Corps. Having forsaken pictures several years ago, Miss Read now is working as an artist.

Her visit to Deanna on her day off marked the first time the girls had seen each other in four years. "Christmas Holiday," which presents Deanna in a dramatic role, comes to the Queen's Theatre to-morrow.

Cinema Guide

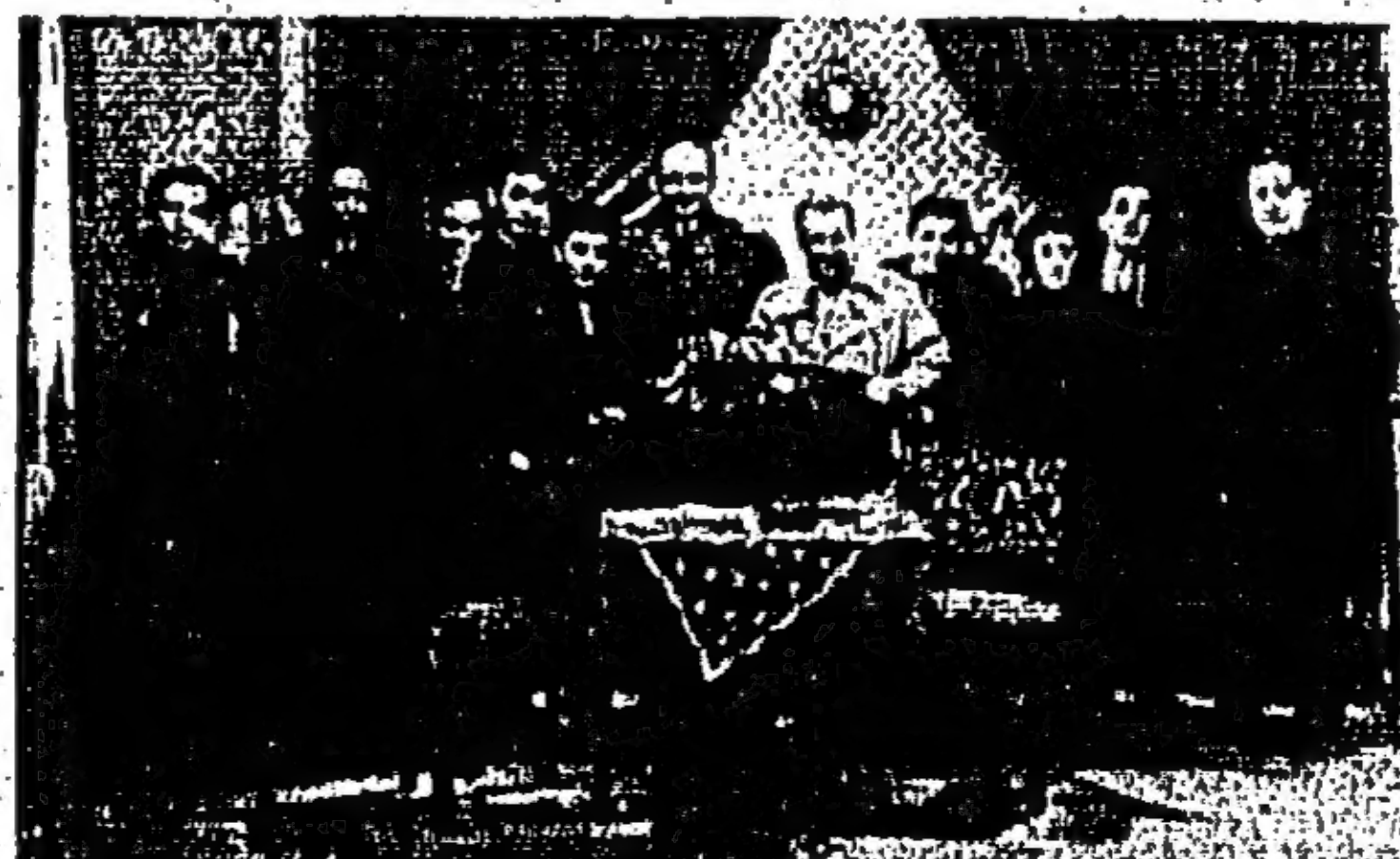
SHOWING TODAY

QUEEN'S—Great Guns.
KING'S—Anchors Aweigh.
CENTRAL—International Squadron.
ALHAMBRA—International Squadron.

NEXT CHANGE

QUEEN'S—Christmas Holiday.
CENTRAL—Mummy's Curse.
ALHAMBRA—Mummy's Curse.

HOLLYWOOD DIRECTOR IN CHINA



RAMON NAZARRO, Columbia Films director, recently visited Shanghai to shoot authentic exterior scenes for his new film, "Assaulted to Treason," which deals with the narcotics trade. He is pictured here (fifth from right) with directors and actors and actresses of the Central Studio in Shanghai, which he toured.

SHOWING TO-DAY
SPECIAL TIME: 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.



FRANK SINATRA • KATHRYN GRAYSON • GENE KELLY
ANCHORS AWEIGH
MGM'S TECHNICOLOR TOPPER!
with JOSE ITURBI

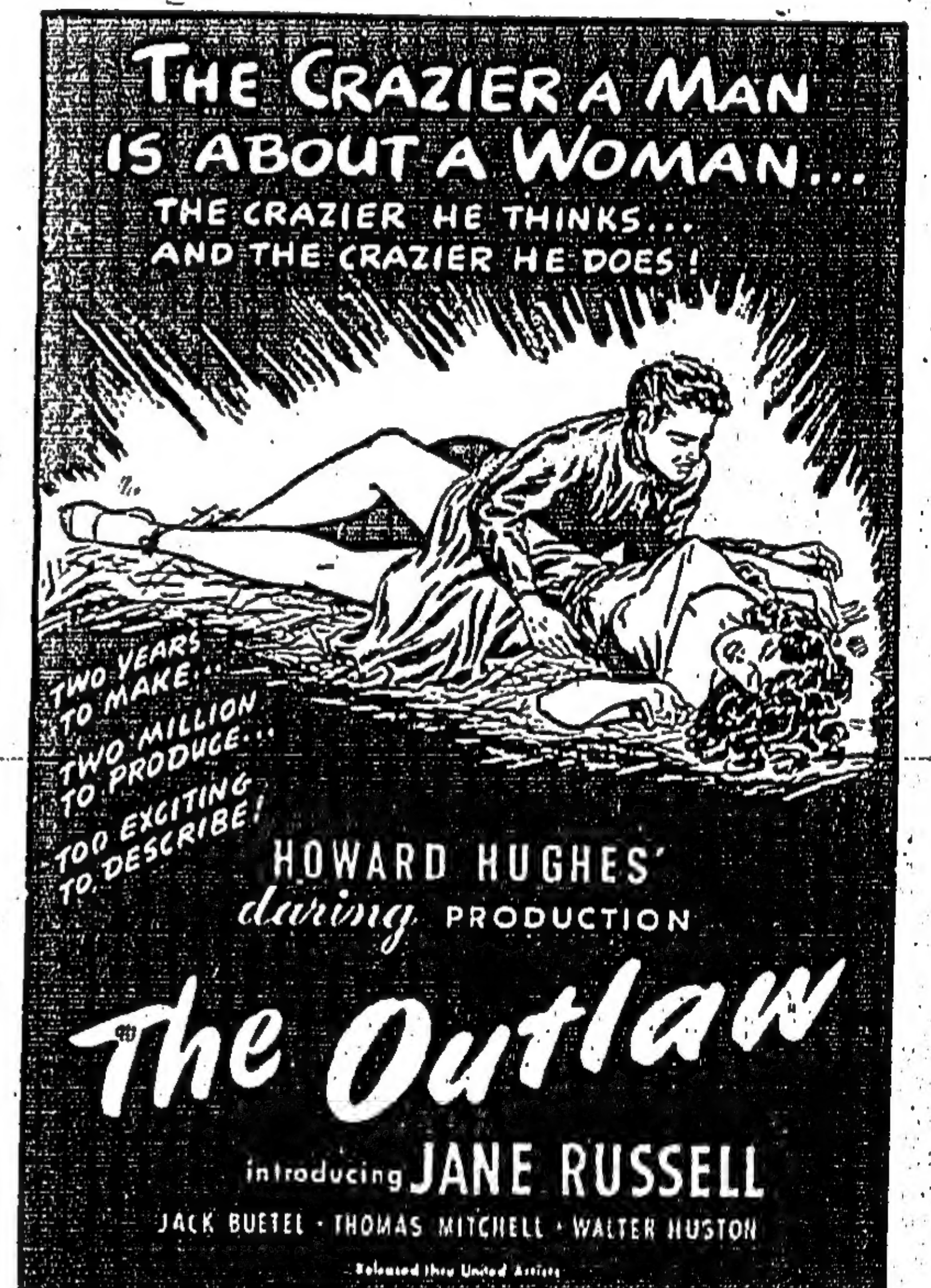
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IRVING BERLIN'S "HOLIDAY INN"
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THE CRAZIER A MAN IS ABOUT A WOMAN...
THE CRAZIER HE THINKS...
AND THE CRAZIER HE DOES!
HOWARD HUGHES' during PRODUCTION
The Outlaw
introducing JANE RUSSELL
JACK BUETEL • THOMAS MITCHELL • WALTER HUSTON
Released thru United Artists

GATHAY — GRAND OPENING TO-DAY —
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.
PLEASE NOTE THE CHANGE OF TIME



with John GARFIELD • Harry CAREY

Ronald Colman As A Killer

When Ronald Colman starts work in the film "The Art of Murder" in May, he will return to the type of role he played early in his career—that of a dashing, romantic character. Colman will, for the first time, portray an actor and, also for the first time, a killer with a mental aberration. The story, written by Garson Kanin and Ruth Gordon, has a New York theatrical background. Michael Kanin will produce the picture. Associated Press.

HOXHA is the name

By SIDNEY SMITH

COLONEL-GENERAL ENVER HOXHA (pronounced Hodia), the man behind the Albanian Communist Democratic Front, is above all others jubilant that Russia's veto saved Albania from condemnation by the Security Council in New York.

Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Hoxha is leader of Albania's only political party.

In 1943 Hoxha, the partisan leader, was described by a British officer parachuted into the mountains, as a man with "ambition, ability to lead and organise, cunning and insincere when needed, and with no mercy for political rivals."

Three years proved that report to be true.

A year ago the Democratic Front swept to power, according to its own figures, by 470,000 votes to 30,000 in a "free" election. Today you could not find 300 open opponents of the Front in Albania.

Those whom Hoxha invited to organise the opposition, so the election could be "free," have disappeared.

Shootings, beatings and "disappearances" have been the order of the day. Britain and the U.S. have been branded the "enemies of democracy" and "the dangerous reactionaries planning the next world war."

Patriots, note!

A few weeks ago the Government-sponsored Press—there is no other—issued an official warning: "A good Albanian patriot does not listen to the B.B.C."

Earlier this year, when the British Military Mission left Albania in despair, there was a trial of Albanian "collaborators" with the British. Executions followed, and the friends of the British were regarded as traitors in the same way as convicted friends of the Nazis.

The Government's satirical daily newspaper, "Front," is incomplete without crude and often obscene cartoons of British soldiers and Mr. Churchill.

Eighty percent of the country is still "off the map" for all foreigners except Russians and Yugo-Slavs. In many of these areas the Albanians are building large modern airfields which are scarcely justified by the few string-and-wire aircraft the Government owns.

The Army

The Albanian Army has been manoeuvring there too, mostly in the south and east. It is an army of 120,000, one in ten of the population, and it is becoming better equipped every day as supplies arrive from friendly Yugo-Slavs.

Some of these supplies included the mines which blew up the English warships and were seen by Allied observers arriving at the port of Durazzo in a Yugo-Slav cargo ship.



The Little Dictator

UNRRA officials recently protested against Albania's shipment of UNRRA supplies to Yugo-Slavs, and there have been other protests against the misuse of supplies.

An American Red Cross official was expelled early this year because he was too insistent in his inquiries about the disposal of Red Cross shipments.

Union Jack goes

Until three months ago the Union Jack always flew over the little British military cemetery outside Tirana. Now that has gone and the cemetery is out of bounds for foreigners.

Albanian parents are seeing their children turned into little wooden soldiers in the new youth organisations which teach unquestioning obedience to the regime.

And through the streets of Tirana, preceded and followed by Tommy gun squads, goes handsome young Enver Hoxha in his limousine.

THE PARKERS



By BEVERLEY BAXTER, M.P.

It is still GREAT BRITAIN

A LITTLE over a fortnight ago I was in the American Middle West and bought the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Daily News to keep me company. The Tribune is owned by Colonel McCormick, who wears English clothes, speaks with a deep, fruity English accent, and hates Britain to the point of absurdity.

The Tribune, in its columns, declared that Britain was now finished and would play the role of the puppet at the rich man's gates. The Chicago Daily News is owned by John Knight, a true friend of this country, but in an article signed by himself that day he, too, expressed the fear that we had entered into the twilight of the gods.

Even those newspapers, the New York Times and the New York Herald-Tribune, which have so often championed our cause, were commenting on Britain's fate with affectionate resignation.

WISH TO GO

HOWEVER, I comforted myself with the thought that foreigners have been writing off Britain at regular intervals since the Norman conquest, and that I would find John Bull and company in good heart when I came home.

Unhappily, that is not the case. There are a lot of people in Britain who have lost their confidence in the future of Britain and who speak only of their desire to seek comfort and security in some other land. Men and women who have never known hardship, and others who have known little else, are equally bleak in their outlook. In the language of the stock market, there are far too many Bears about ready to sell Britain short.

What has gone wrong? Is our existence so precarious that an unexpected Arctic winter, a shortage of coal and two months of industrial dislocation can bring down the nation that stood impregnable against the armies of Napoleon, the Kaiser and Hitler?

These are harsh things to endure after long years of war and a barren peace, but it is not in this way that a great country falls.

WHICH WAY?

NO great advance or decline in a nation's destiny can take place until the seed of one or the other is planted in its spirit. When the Allied armies counter-attacked on August 8, 1918, Luden-

dorf wrote in his diary: "German has lost the war," and it was all over in a hundred days.

What would have happened to us if Churchill had withdrawn even to himself in 1940 that Britain was defeated? Victory remained alive in his heart although the means to achieve it could not even be conjectured.

In snow-bound Britain we are making the blunder of exaggerating difficulties into disasters, of confusing exasperation with frustration. We are imagining the miscalculations of the Government to be the collapse of leadership throughout the nation. This is all wrong. The nation is always stronger than any Government, just as the people are greater than any one man in their midst.

Our decline in leadership is only to the extent that the people have surrendered authority and look, like children, for guidance and discipline to a centralised officialdom. Under the cry of a People's Government the people have surrendered their own authority.

But do these things mean that we have lost the power of recovery and that the bell should be rung to indicate that no longer can John Bull meet his commitments? Are the moaners at home justified in their lamentations?

GREAT DAYS

IN the last six months I have travelled thousands of miles in Europe, Canada and the U.S.A. I have come back with trade memories of Europe and warm, happy memories of North America, yet I say with deep sincerity that it is in Britain that I want to live out my days, and it is in Britain that I want my children to make their homes and their careers. Britain is still the best country in the world.

The great days of Britain are not behind her—they are ahead. What is the wealth of a country? Is it gold? Is it in bank notes? The wealth of a country is in its raw materials and in the skill and character of its people.

But, say the pessimists, we have no raw materials save coal, and we cannot get enough of it. That, indeed, is an urgent problem, like the breaking of the line in battle, and the situation must be restored. At the same time we should look towards the horizon.

The atomic age is at hand and we are fools to think of it only in terms of war and destruction. I make this prophecy: Atomic energy will bring a vast new prosperity to Britain if we give full support to our scientists and do not confine research to the plodding pace of a Government Department.

MONTY STANDS UP FOR SADIE

By CHAPMAN PINCHER

FIELD-MARSHAL MONTGOMERY is having a tussle with Mr. John Wilmot over the fate of a War Office baby.

Mr. Wilmot, the Minister of Supply, wants Sadie liquidated. The field-marshal, who is Chief of the Imperial General Staff, would like to see her grow into a big healthy girl.

For Sadie—Specialised Armour Development Establishment, to give her full name—is Monty's own tank research station. All other tank development is controlled by Mr. Wilmot.

Now Monty, with good reason, regards himself as a tank expert. And the men in charge of Sadie are battle-experienced soldiers he has chosen personally for their ability to improvise. They are mainly men of the 70th Armoured Division. (Re-

member the tanks with the Bull's head sign on them?) They fought the desert in Italy and forced the Rhine defences.

Monty believes these men will produce ideas valuable to the security of the nation and the Empire—ideas which in the long run will save you money.

But the Ministry of Supply officials are staid and set in their ways and in competition with them and outside their control. So the Civil Service fight to get Sadie closed by the Treasury is on.

The worst the Ministry has been able to do so far is knock the D out of Sadie. Jealous of its monopoly on Service research, it has forced Monty to alter his baby's name to Sae. The word "development" is exclusive to the Ministry.

Coming soon

LOOK out for an atomic train. It will not be driven by uranium, but it will show you how trains of the future might run on atomic power.

Organised by the Atomic Scientists' Association, the "train" will be a travelling exhibit of atomic energy. It will spend 12 months, standing a few days in the main station of each town, on its circuit of Britain. Object of the exhibition is to dispel a little of the intense public hatred of the atom.

Quick work

FOUR Government scientists are to fly nearly 12,000 miles to carry out experiments for the Admiralty which will last less than four minutes.

They will spend six weeks putting up telescopes and other heavy equipment at Araxa, 300 miles north-west of Rio de Janeiro. Then, on May 20, for the three minutes of the sun, visible only in the Southern Hemisphere, they will photograph and study the corona—a white halo round the sun. This trip is for pure research. But the odds are that some discoveries of eventual utility value will be made.

partment. The new age is waiting to be born.

As to the skill and character of our people—there are many nations more richly endowed than ours. In the finest shops in Canada and the U.S.A. the trade-mark "Made in Britain" means "This is the best we can offer you."

Sometimes, because of war weariness and the barren husterlies of peace, we seem to have lost our pride as Britons. We must recreate it.

'I AM BRITISH'

"CIVIS ROMANUS SUM" was the proudest boast of the Ancient Roman. It is time that we recaptured our dignity which made us mighty through the centuries. "I am a British citizen" should be our proudest boast.

The eyes of the world are on the country. Psychologically, as geographically and historically, we hold the vital central position between the East and the West. That calls for strength and wisdom, and it falls to our responsibility, then indeed forces may be unleashed that no man can control.

America's Children

WHAT THEY EAT, WHAT THEY DRINK, WHAT THEY STUDY, AND HOW THEY PLAY

by SKENE CATLING

HOW do the day-to-day lives of American children compare with those of children in other lands.

Fifteen miles north of New York City live Virginia ("Virgie") and Timothy ("Tim"), both aged 14, in a middle-class home. They go to the Bronxville School in New York. Like almost all American schools it is co-educational, and the children are always called by their first names.

They are in the Ninth Grade, average age 14.

Here is their daily round. Monday (Friday inclusive): 7.30 a.m. Get up. 8.00 a.m. Breakfast. 8.30 a.m. School begins. 12.10 p.m. Morning school ends. 12.30 p.m. Lunch. 1.10 p.m. Afternoon school. 3.30 p.m. School ends. 6.15 p.m. Dinner. 10.00 p.m. Bed. (Parties, make it half an hour or so later.)

THEY STUDY—

ALGEBRA. FRENCH (or Latin). ENGLISH (grammar, composition and literature). SCIENCE (in this grade it is astronomy and the five senses). SOCIAL STUDIES (history and geography—with the emphasis on the Americas).

SINGING. EXPLORATORY: For boys, one of the following—Art, woodwork, metal crafts, typing, news (writing for the school paper). For girls: Art, woodwork, metal crafts, typing, news, child-care (looking after a child in the kindergarten), home economics (namely, cooking). ADVISORY (preparation and reading under the adviser, or class teacher).

TIMETABLE

Here is a specimen week-day: 8 a.m.: Breakfast—cereal, two boiled eggs, buttered toast, milk. 8.30-8.35: School roll call, known as "Attendance." 8.35-8.15: Algebra.

"Don't you ever do arithmetic?" I asked Virginia. "Not this year," she said. "And there's plenty of it in algebra."

9.21-10.4: Exploratory. Timothy, whose father is a commercial artist, takes art; he draws, paints, makes model houses or figures of clay. Virgie, whose father is a doctor, takes charge of a "brat" in the kindergarten: she does "child-care."

10.47-11.27: English. Both read "David Copperfield." 11.30-12.10 p.m.: Science. Lunch may be taken at home, in the school cafeteria, or in a local drug store. It usually consists of sandwiches, with glass of milk and fruit or cake. 1.10-1.50: School "attendance." 1.16-1.50: Advisory.

"But we are a small, impoverished country," say the pessimists. "We must accept facts and stop regarding ourselves as a world Power with strong nations seeking our favours."

If we lack sycophants, do we lack friends? The generous gifts of Australia and New Zealand, the warmth of welcome shown to their Majesties in South Africa, and the undying loyalty of Canada make us fortunate above all nations.

America, too, is our friend, prone to criticise and even castigate, but deeply anxious to maintain the strength of Britain and the Empire.

Once more, in a noble liquidation of the past, France and Britain are allies: nor do I believe it impossible that we can make Russia our friend as well.

Is this the picture of a beaten country? Is this the story of a people which is coming to an end? All our past proclaims our future—those words still ring true across the frozen wastes of doubt. God's blessing be on this beloved island. Destiny created her, and destiny still needs her.

(Both often manage to do some of their "home work" during this period.) 1.50-2.30: French. 2.42-3.22: Social studies. THEY PLAY—

ON Tuesdays and Thursdays Virgie plays volleyball (six a side, hitting ball over net) in the gymnasium, from 3.30-5 p.m.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Tim plays basketball (five a side) in the gym. He plays American football (a kind of Rugby in armour) till the end of November, after which the ground gets too hard. After basketball he has a hot shower at school.

In the summer both play baseball at school—Virgie plays with softer ball than that used by the boys. Both swim in a club pool. Tim plays tennis and Virgie rides a horse hired by the hour.

Dinner is a hot meal at home, and usually goes like this: Salad Potatoes Pudding Vegetables Milk. Both Virgie and Tim raid the family fridge ("frig.") at odd times, extract apples and glasses of milk—of which they drink great quantities.

WEEK-ENDS

VIRGIE and Tim rise at 9 a.m. or later on Saturdays, and have a full holiday in front of them. In summer they are mostly out of doors, playing games, motorcycling, sailing, fishing, swimming.

They probably spend the afternoon or evening at the local cinema. On Sundays Virgie, who is a Roman Catholic, attends Mass from 8.45 a.m. to 9.45. Tim goes to Protestant Sunday-school from 9.45 a.m. to 10.45.

About three-quarters of an hour on Sunday evening is spent on home work. But the periodic "tests" (exams) involve as much as three or even four hours' work at home the previous evening.

THE GANG MEET

Saturday and/or Sunday evenings are often spent with "the gang." Half a dozen children, boys and girls, assemble in the house or flat of parents (who obligingly evacuate the living-room for them) and talk loudly, play cards, drink soft drinks, eat biscuits, listen to gramophone or radio.

Virgie prefers dance music: Tim likes boogie-woogie. They may congregate in a drug store. Favourite games are—LEMON-LIME COKE (lemon and lime syrups with coca-cola). FROSTED CHOCOLATE (milk, ice cream and chocolate syrup). STRAWBERRY SODA (soda water, strawberry syrup and strawberry ice).

They eat plentifully—and look as if they do.

PERSONAL

VIRGIE's family lives in a house. Tim's in an apartment (flat). Both give a hand with the housework. Both make their own beds—before breakfast.

Monogamy For Indians Proposed

Reforms in the ancient Hindu law to abolish polygamy and to raise the status of women are contained in the proposed new code prepared for the Indian National Legislature.

The proposed code was prepared by the Hindu Law Committee under the direction of the Central Assembly. It is intended to provide a uniform law for all Hindus in India instead of relying on the mixed laws and practices varying widely in the different sections.

These are separate codes for Moslems, Parsis and Christians. The Christian code follows Western Customs.

Some Reforms

Among the Hindu law reforms proposed are:

1. To give daughters an inherent right to a portion of their father's property. They have none under the existing law.
2. To permit wives to divorce husbands after five years' desertion. They have no such rights now.
3. To give either man or woman the right of divorce for insanity or such cruelty as to render it unsafe for either party to live with the other.
4. To guarantee inheritance rights to offspring of intercaste marriages.
5. To make monogamy the rule of law.

The Committee's recommendations are still subject to extensive legislative hearings—Associated Press.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith

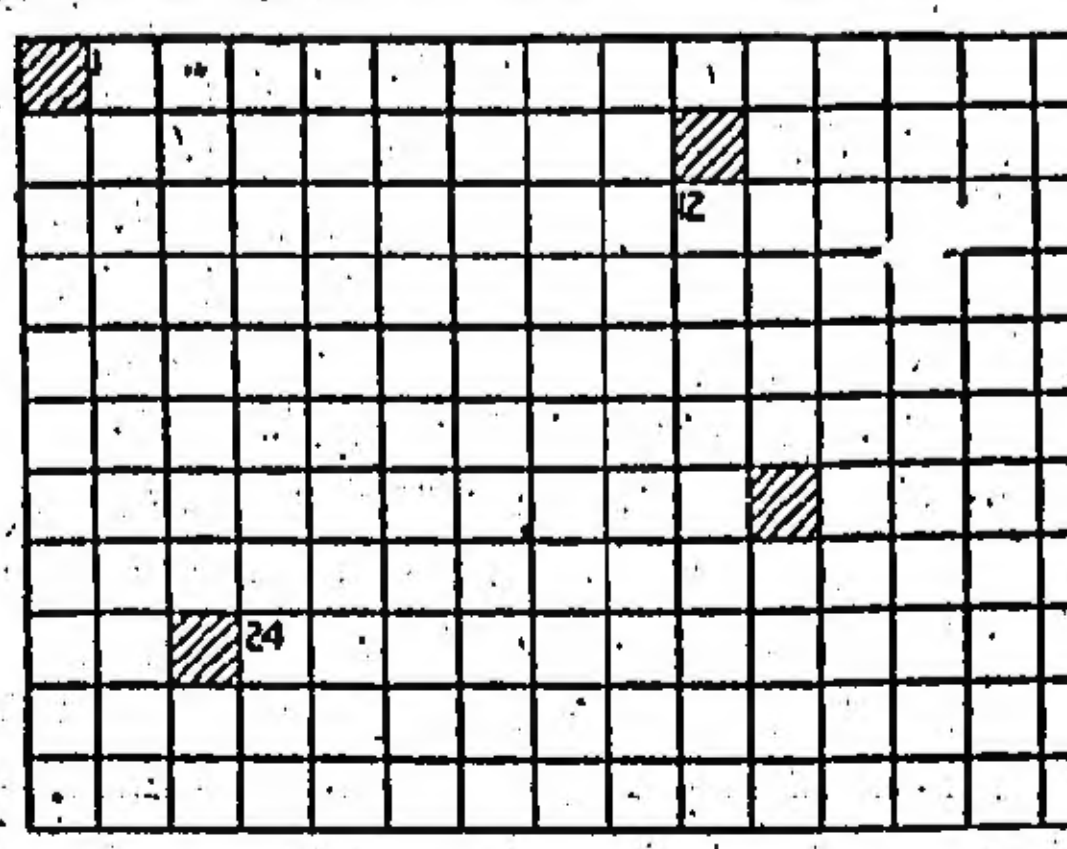


"I was impressed by her Mona Lisa expression, too, until I found out that she just hasn't anything to say!"

Skeleton Crossword

CLUES ACROSS

1. Hung up on Christmas Eve.
2. A laugh and behold, the one has one.
3. Dash out of the lane.
4. Cover for a Christmas.
5. The sort you find among people.
6. A bottle of Scotch on the table.
7. A bottle of Scotch on the table.
8. A bottle of Scotch on the table.
9. A bottle of Scotch on the table.
10. A bottle of Scotch on the table.
11. A bottle of Scotch on the table.
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13. A bottle of Scotch on the table.
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26. A bottle of Scotch on the table.
27. A bottle of Scotch on the table.
28. A bottle of Scotch on the table.
29. A bottle of Scotch on the table.
30. A bottle of Scotch on the table.



IN the Skeleton Crossword you

are required to fill in the black squares and clue numbers as well as solve the clues. To give you a start, four black squares and three clue numbers have been inserted.

The pattern of the black squares is symmetrical; the two sides balance, and the bottom half reflects the top half. A study of the clue numbers shows that "24 Across" must be a nine-letter word, otherwise you cannot put "23 and 24 Down" in a balanced fashion. There must, therefore, be another nine-letter word in the corresponding position in the third line from the top. Reasoning in this way you can fill in the black squares as you solve the clues. Clue numbers of words of fewer than three letters are used.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

1. Man to whom an artificial limb might be left.
2. The burger gets away with it.
3. Is repeated for a goddess.
4. Shorter Christmas.
5. To miss it would spoil the act.
6. Make a skilful beginning.

AND NOW CLOTHES

WHAT do they wear?

VIRGIE—For school, a suit or skirt and sweater. In the summer, a dress and blouse, or cotton frock—and moccasins.

Out of school, in summer time, she wears the same rig as that favoured by Tim; jeans—blue sateen trousers with eight pockets, and a shirt, worn with the tails hanging outside—like a Bengal.

TIM—In school or out, in summer, Time wears the jeans and shirt combination described above. In winter, he wears tweed jacket and flannel bags.

For winter cold he wears a United States Navy type of jacket, fur-collared, fleece-lined, weather proof—and heavy over-shoes.

Neither wears a hat. Every so often there is, at school or at a private residence, a party at which "formal" must be worn. Tim, on these occasions, wears a dark suit, white shirt and bow tie. Virgie puts on an evening frock, which reaches down to the floor.

EVERY SATURDAY

WOMANSENSE

FULL-PAGE FEATURE

CAN YOU BARE IT?

By BETTY CLARKE

ANY hour now you'll wake up to the robin's chirping and say, "Migosh, it's spring!" To a woman, particularly, spring is important. Not so much because of the theory about a "young man's fancy" but because she must face all those little bulges of avoirdupois that she has successfully hidden all winter under her coat.

This year's crop of spring and summer clothes are going to be bright and revealing. Everything, it seems, has been designed to a bare minimum. Bare shoulders and mid-ribs are being featured in many dresses.

Care of the shoulders shouldn't be too difficult—if you start now whipping them into shape. If you have put on some weight in the last few months and your upper arms are bulky, as well as your hips and waistline, you'll need to skip the deserts and starches for a while. If necessary, add special exercises, lying flat and "thumping" fleshy parts against the floor.

To smooth your shoulders, start a nightly application of oil or cream after your soap-and-water scrubbing. And don't skip arms and elbows. A bleaching process such as lemon juice can help you make some headway with discoloration, but wielding the bath brush on these easy-to-forget spot is the best daily plan.

LADIES NOT ALLURING

Following reports that men shoppers purchased more black lingerie than ever before for American women during the pre-Christmas season, a Long Island, New York, professor of psychology declared: "Ladies in black lingerie are not particularly alluring."

Admitting that a contrary belief appears to be widely held, Dr. Douglas Spencer, of Queen's Village, Flushing, New York, added: "In fact, black lingerie sometimes makes women look dirty."

He explained that black makes objects seem thinner because no light rays are refracted, but that the idea that jet-coloured undergarments created sex appeal had been implanted by designers.

"A beautiful and curvaceous female in a black nightgown might be considered glamorous," Dr. Douglas said. "But the same girl, beautiful and well-rounded, would be glamorous in pink or white or blue or yellow. It's the girl, not the gown that counts."—Associated Press.



Pocket-size Brazilian brunette tells how to plan an outfit on the motif—

BASICALLY BLACK

IN London to finish off her part in the British film with a Brazilian background, "End of the River" (previously "Blue Days and Green Days"), is pocket-brunette Bibi Ferreira, Brazilian stage star and close friend of Carmen Miranda.

How does the South American influence show in her clothes (most of which she designs herself)? Her wardrobe is basically black with strong dashes of red, and she wears a good deal of velvet (which she prefers to any other material), pure silk and silk jersey.

Follow Battersby's drawing—out of the travel trunk pours a coin belt, red suede "golf" bag, scarlet evening dress, organza pique-trimmed blouse, diamond-studded evening dress, red and black striped wool dress, pencil black cocktail frock, striped in sequins, velvet jacket and tie-silk skirt, fur-trimmed brown hat and bag, and tiny ermine bandeau-hat.

She designed a hat and bag especially for this London trip—a brown felt halo edged with narrow brown fox and brown velvet drawstring bag, dangling fox tails, on a shoulder strap of brown fox. She wears this set with a series of pastel silk jersey frocks in ice blue, pink yellow.

Day frocks are simple little wool frocks of the shirtwaister type, striped red and black, or checked in primrose and brown. She has one or two tweed suits, many more velvet suits and lots of odd jackets and boleros. A navy velvet jacket goes over a flared skirt in navy tie-silk, pin-striped scarlet. And a favourite garment is her short, scarlet wool bolero, patterned in black bend lattice, which she wears over black day frocks or with her huge stiff black silk evening skirt.

Handfuls of delicate blouses in white organza, appliqued with fans,

lover's knots and doves, are another unfamiliar sight to austerly eyes, also the vast selection of high-heeled platform court shoes made especially to order in every colour and leather skin imaginable.

Bibi is barely 5ft. tall, and every pair of her shoes except one has a sole platform and terribly high heels; the exception is a spike-heeled patent leather court shoe, which, she says, is a sensible shoe for English weather.

Evening clothes are simple, untrimmed, relying on colour and accessories for their appeal.

For Brazilian glamour allied to good ideas, two of Bibi's hats are hard to beat. A little-girl hat in black velvet—a narrow brim rounding a shallow crown—is basic for many changes: she pins a huge rose on one side, or a couple of Brazilian orchids or long sweeping feathers. And (again "for your English weather") she wears a plain black velvet hood, which she galvanises into fashion by tucking inside a wide white ermine stole so that some of the fur turns back. The ends of the stole are tied under her chin, and the hood tucked inside the collar of her black velvet costume.

Lovely Mummy by Jill Morrison

IT'S very flattering to hear your small child say fervently: "Oh, Mummy, you look lovely!" But only too often a side-glance at the mirror brings your complacency down with a run.

You wonder just how long this uncritical attitude will last. Whether or not you remain attractive through the years depends a lot on the care you give yourself while your children are babies.

And this goes as much for the girl who has her first baby at 20 as for the 30-year-old mother, because various beauty problems arise common to all women who have young babies.

Here are some of them, and the steps you can take to avoid them. There's no need nowadays for child-bearing to spoil your figure.



A mother often grudges spending time on herself, but for everybody's sake she does try to look after her appearance.

Post-natal exercises are good; so is sleeping on your tummy—if you can manage it—for a few weeks after the birth of each child.

BE careful about your choice of brassieres. You should have a good supporting one, but it must on no account be constricting.

You may find, too, that after having a baby you'll need to change your brassiere style to an uplift.

It's almost impossible for large-breasted women to recover entirely their youthful firmness.

Backache is a very common complaint of mothers with young babies. It is caused by stretching of the back muscles during childbirth, and you should get treatment for it.

Unless the muscle are toned up, your whole posture may be permanently affected, and you will always be liable to that tired feeling. Broken sleep at night, while baby is small, often means a loss of weight.

So if you want to avoid being run down and growing haggard, do try to find time for some extra rest.

If possible, try to continue that afternoon nap you used to have before baby was born.

Fine lines of strain may show on your face—you need some skin food.

Why people marry in Church

By the Rev. BRYAN GREEN, Vicar of Holy Trinity, London, S.W.3. who has married 1,300 couples in the past eight years.

MANY people come to church to get married, but they seldom come at any other time. I wonder why it is they want to be married in church and not in the Registrar's office?

If you are cynical you will say it is just for the show, the beauty of the building and the music; but I think you are wrong. Many come to a church because they feel it is where they ought to be married.

I am glad they do come—all of them. I cannot agree with the Archbishop of York when he suggests that it would be better if everyone had to go to the Registrar's office first, and then those who wished could come to church for God's blessing.

WHAT goes wrong is not that the young couple come to church, but what happens when they do come.

Often a ban is thrust into their hands to fill up without any friendliness or personal touch. On the great day, a person—they may not have seen him beforehand—turns up and hurries through the service. Sometimes I have heard he even gets the names wrong, and off they are sent into the great adventure. It is not always like this, but it is so far too often.

What a pity, and what a lost opportunity! Some of us try to make friends with the couple from the first moment when they come to ask for the calling of their banns. If I can, I try to see them four times before their wedding. They never resent this, but they welcome it tremendously.

WHAT do I talk about? Naturally, I start by asking how they met and what are their future plans—and in these days, about houses, furniture, doilies and families. Some persons, I believe, discuss the physical and psychological problems of marriage. They may be wise, but I prefer to use my chance to talk to the young couple about the most important step in the world—God, and their religion.

There are so many difficulties in married life, especially when the family begins. The ordinary business of running the home does not make religion easy—and who wants, for instance, to go to church "alone"?

Would it be a good idea if persons tried to form a rota of kindly folk who would volunteer to sit in the home so that the young husband and wife could go to church together? Have you any ideas to suggest?

I AM always being asked, "What about the failures?" Of course, there are some who are married in church whose marriage breaks up, but at least they should be able to turn to the person who married them for help. They will if they feel they know him already. Sometimes the breach can be healed—always the person can be at their service.

I am convinced that we need not fewer church weddings but more—because we must make the time, busy though we are, to seize this great opportunity. Of all our duties, surely this has a priority.

By LOIS LEEDS

FEEL FIT TO BEGIN YOUR DAY

MAKE your morning bath your Beauty Ritual. Get up about twenty minutes before the rest of your household. I want you to spend this precious twenty minutes in your bathroom. Make yourself fresh, glowing and lovely to begin the day.

Throw open the window. Now rise on your toes, stretch, inhale ten times, deep, d-e-e-p. Now raise the arms above the head, ten good stretches. Now you are really awake!

Step into your tub or shower, turn on the cold water. Use a big sponge or small coarse towel. Wet it in the cold water and scrub every inch of your body. Do not stand directly under the shower or sit down in the cold water if using a tub.

Start by dashing the cold water on face and throat. (Wear a cap to protect your wave). Then scrub the shoulders, arms, back, abdomen, thighs and legs. This stimulates circulation and will give your body a warm glow. This takes only a few

minutes. Dry your body by scrubbing vigorously with a Turkish towel. Now you are ready to spray your skin with your favourite bath lotion. Spray it on and, with the hands, pat it in from neck to toes. If you are going to wear light coloured clothes use a dusting talcum or bath powder. If you wear dark clothes the powder is apt to dirt through and show.

After the breathing and stretching exercises, the cold water, and the bath lotion spraying your body will be tingling with stimulated circulation. Next is the teeth and mouth routine. Then you are ready to do your face.

Use cleansing cream quickly, remove residue with tissues. Pat on a little skin freshener, then wash your eyes. Use an eyecup to flush out impurities. A tiny bit of powder foundation, a quick patting with face powder on throat and face, a stroke of your lipstick. Now brush your hair with a few brisk strokes of your brush. Comb and arrange it.

Slip into your clothes, something pretty and feminine, even if you take it off after breakfast to do your housework. You will feel fresh and LOOK it in return for those few extra minutes.



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How to pamper a dry skin



COLONIAL DAMES DRY SKIN CLEANSING CREAM is more than just a cleanser. Use it to pamper your skin, too. It's made with fine oils, which give it a soothing, soothing effect, as it whisks off make-up and grime.

COLONIAL DAMES SKIN FRESHENER is mild, refreshing, kind to dry skins. Use it as an after-cleansing "rinse" to impart a "perky" feeling... help you achieve a smoother, smarter make-up.

Obtainable At All Leading Stores

Sole Agents: NAN KANG CO. Union Bldg., Hongkong.

Firemen Get Allowance

Because of the low pay drawn by firefighters, the Municipal Government has ruled that a special firefighting allowance, payable from March, be issued to members of the Shanghai Fire Brigade.

Firefighters who have worked between one and five years in the Brigade will get a 20 percent allowance; between five and 10 years, 30 percent; and more than 20 years, 50 percent.

The respective percentages for firemen are: 30, 40, 50 and 60, while those for firewomen are: 50, 60, 70 and 80. Members of the local fire brigade will draw every month basic salary, living allowance and the special firefighting allowance.

MODERN MAKE-UP DEMONSTRATION

An interesting demonstration of Colonial Dames famous Hollywood Three-dimensional Society Make-Up was given at the Y.M.C.A., Kowloon on Thursday evening.

The demonstration, which was well attended, was organised by the Business Ladies' Section of the Y.M.C.A., with the co-operation of Miss Taster, beauty specialist, and Mr. Victor Mamak, well-known make-up artist.

EDUCATION SNAGS FOR ETHIOPIA

After seven years of Italian rule in Ethiopia, since regaining his throne in 1941 and taking up again the cut threads of the wide reform programme which Mussolini's Italian invasion army had interrupted, Emperor Haile Selassie has emphasised consistently that the foremost reform in his realm remains as it was before the invasion—education.

It is frankly admitted in Addis Ababa that great difficulties face the Ethiopian Government in carrying out the country's ambitious educational reform, reports Associated Press.

The most important of these difficulties, says the Director General of the Ministry of Education, Emmanuel Abraham, include shortages of qualified teachers, building materials for new schools and equipment for the present schools. Many of the best buildings in the capital city have been given over to schools.

A teachers' training college has been opened. Qualified teachers increasingly are being imported from America, England, Sweden, Egypt, Switzerland and India, and increasing numbers of young Ethiopian laymen and priests are being drawn into educational work. Schools now include elementary, middle, commercial, technical, music and arts, and schools for the sons of chiefs.

She's Engaged!

Eyes of merald green—skin smooth as porcelain—that's Patricia...

Patricia is another engaged girl with an exquisite soft-smooth Pond's complexion. Here is the beauty care she uses every night and every morning.

She smooths luscious Pond's Cold Cream over face and throat. Pats to soften and release dirt and make-up. Wipes off.

She rinses with more snowy Pond's Cold Cream, swirling her fingers in little circles. Wipes off again. This extra rinse is "just fine"

to get her face extra clean and extra soft.

Follow this cream-rinse way of using Pond's Cold Cream every night and every morning. Get a big jar of Pond's today. You'll soon see why so many lovely girls like Patricia and beautiful society women like the Princess Guy de Polignac choose Pond's Cold Cream.



She's Lovely! She uses Pond's!



BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

LITTLE is to be learned from a rambling and disconnected radio message received at Wagging Parva early this morning. Pieced together it reads like this:

Sideways flight ended 10.46 upwards again. . . . Stopover sick. . . . Darkens. . . . Pull of gravity and bumps. Instruments behaving queerly owing to pressure. . . . sideways again and down, then up. 10.46.120. . . . Are we nearing the moon?

That is not for me to say. Natives of Uruguay report that an empty can, labelled Tinned Egg Dust Powder (Reconstituted) fell on the little town of Quededo last night yesterday. It is thought that it may have been dropped from the rocket Utopia.

A later message says: Utopia out of hand, darting to and fro in every direction. . . . now slowing down.

Light programme

READING of a man who got his head stuck inside a pelican's beak or bill, it occurred to me that if the B.B.C. had got him to broadcast from this position they would have been praised for their enterprise. (Seagull, notes). Well, here I am with my head in its beak—yes, in the pelican's beak—and must say it's a very full beak. That though there's no full moon, that noise you heard was the bird moving its foot. Well, now I'm trying to get my head out sideways. We are now taking you over to Crew Junction to hear the postmen's singing.

Something to declare

GROWING suspicious of a man with legs like Corinthian pillars, Customs officials tapped his right leg. It gave back a heavy thud. He was afterwards found to be wearing 47 pairs of trousers, under which were six thousand-yard rolls of Turkey carpet, wound round his legs. In each roll were 1,764 pairs of silk stockings, and in each stocking were 20 watches, a pound of toast, six sweep tickets, and 300 needles. The man gave the name of Sweetwood. (News item.)

Thank you, sirs

I UNDERSTAND that when the planners decide to shift the site of a "satellite town" the last moment, those who have been evicted will be permitted, after satisfying the planning authorities, to return to their homes temporarily, provided that they hold themselves ready to be evicted again, should another change be made in the arrangements.

BABY FED WITH WINE

The time came when little Rodney Whitley—allergic to cow's milk—just had to be weaned. Today, four years later, he is alive and healthy because he has been drinking wine instead.

Wine, said his mother, Mrs E. H. Whitley, of Durban, South Africa, took the place of cow's milk. In Rodney's diet when he was a year old. For a ten-day period last year, during hospitalisation for infantile paralysis, wine was all he was fed, she said.

T-day, at five years of age, Rodney's teachers say he is exceptionally bright, and specialists called his rapid recovery from illness nothing short of phenomenal.

Mrs Whitley said she got the wine inspiration from Dr. C. Louis Leipoldt, South African medical authority and writer who died recently. She said she had to fight off all comers among her relatives to keep young Rodney on the bottle—two slips each meal—and rejected the possibility that he might grow up to be a wine addict.

You'll have a thin time forging stamps

THE first stamp exhibition in Britain since the war was opened in London by Miss Anna Neagle, a fact which may prompt you to ask: What has a film actress to do with philately?

To a layman, which is what a stamp collector calls you if you don't collect stamps, the answer is: Practically nothing.

But to a non-layman, i.e., someone who does collect stamps, it is all perfectly logical because Anna Neagle has been a sort of philatelist's pin-up girl ever since she played Victoria and made herself up to look like the Queen on the rare and costly 1851 Canadian 12d. black.

They specialise

UNTIL I went into the question of Anna Neagle and the philatelists, the only stamp collector I knew at all well was my son, aged six, and I thought his methods rather odd because all he seems to do is to fill pages and pages of his album with nothing but the current tuppenny halfpenny blues.

But now I suspect that I may have misjudged him, because so far from this being a lowly form of stamp collecting it seems very much like what I'm told is the highest.

It's far superior, for instance, to the sort of collecting I did when I was at school. I started out to get every stamp there was and got about 1,000, leaving me 499,000 short.

Since then it's been worked out that the thing can't be done without spending at least a couple of million pounds.

So what most collectors do now is to specialise, not just in continents or countries, as the more knowing ones did when I was at school, but in single issues, as my six-year-old son does.

25,000 specimens

ONE of the men I saw recently was Mr L. N. Williams, a barrister, who writes books and edits magazines with his brother about philately, and his specialty is the 1868 stamps of the Suez Canal Company.

There are only four in the whole issue, but that hasn't stopped Mr Williams collecting several thousand specimens of them.

I thought this was going a bit far till I went to a pub frequented by philatelists and met a man who has 25,000 copies of the Queen Victoria penny red and reckons he's just beginning.

So, if you remember that the French for stamp is timbre, you'll begin to appreciate why another name for a stamp collector is timbromaniac.

The word philatelist was coined from the Greek by a Continental collector who thought it sounded more respectable.

The first stamps in the world were issued in Britain in 1840, and by 1842 a woman was advertising in the Times that she had collected 16,000 and wanted more because she was covering the walls of her dressing room with them. Very possibly she was the world's first specialist in timbromania.

Since then stamp collecting has gone from strength to strength until it reached the stage the other day when a headmaster announced that he had banned it in his school because it encouraged stealing.

He could have strengthened his case by saying it also led to murder, as it has done at least twice—both times in Paris. In fact, he could have gone beyond that, and mentioned a case in the Divorce Court in which one stamp collector cited another as co-defendant.

But enough of the seamy side of philately. Let's try to understand why the man I met in the pub isn't satisfied with his 25,000 copies of the Queen Victoria penny red and still wants more.

These stamps were printed in sheets of 240 and, as every schoolboy knows, they had code letters at the bottom corners so arranged that no two stamps on the sheet were lettered the same.

It's not so well known that the later ones also had code numbers worked into the design at the sides to indicate the particular plate used in their printing.

And during the lifetime of these stamps 500 different plates were used.

So theoretically you could have 500 times 240, or 120,000 Queen Victoria penny reds, and every one of them different.

Plate numbers

BUT specialisation goes further than this. The real philatelist differentiates between stamps printed when the plate was new and when it was getting worn which doubles his field.

Then some plate numbers are rarer than others. Rarest of all is No. 77, and you'll be in the money if you find a penny red with that on it, because there are only eight copies known.

It's the same with the penny black. A copy from plate 2 or 3 is worth only a few shillings, but a good specimen from plate 11 will fetch £25.

The Suez Canal stamps that Mr Williams collects by the thousand don't even have plate numbers or code letters. Yet he knows the different position of each stamp on the original sheet and the sequence of their issue entirely, by minute variations in the design and printing.

So you see why I now look at my son's collection of tuppenny halfpennies with a new respect. He may have got something which we laymen don't appreciate.

IT'S FUN FINDING OUT BY BERNARD WICKSTEED

Another thing I have found out is that some philatelists don't collect stamps at all. They just write about them and then other philatelists collect what they write.

One of the biggest collectors of stamp literature was a former Lord of Crawford, and when his books were catalogued in 1911 it was found that he had more than 10,000 of them—and all different.

As for magazines about stamps—well, he'd got nearly double that number up to the year 1900. The first magazine came out in 1802, and now there are more than 200 of them in a score of different languages.

Another line you can go in for is forgeries, for I'm sorry to have to report that, besides murderers and co-defendants, there are also forgers in this business.

Mr H. R. Harmer, a stamp auctioneer in New Bond-street, has collected albums and albums full of forgeries. He has each one mounted beside a specimen of the real thing, and to get what he wants he has sometimes paid more for the forgery than the stamp it represents.

When Mr Williams got his Suez Canal stamps together he found in existence 14 separate sets of forgeries of the one issue.

Mr Williams says it's impossible to forge a stamp which will deceive an expert collector of the issue in question. Either the paper, the ink, the gum, the printing or the workmanship will give it away.

During this war and the last the British Government went into the forging business and printed German stamps for propaganda uses. But with all its resources it couldn't make a perfect copy.

So an individual forger starting up on his own has a very poor chance of getting rich.

Schoolboy's find

A MUCH better way is to look through the cupboards and drawers and see if your grandmother left any letters around.

That's how the most valuable stamp in the world was found—the 1856 one-cent British Gulana. A schoolboy took it off an old family letter and sold it for six bob. Now it is worth £10,000.

It's the only one of its kind, and the story is that when it was owned by an American millionaire named Arthur Hind a man came to him with another exactly the same. Hind bought this for an undisclosed sum and then put a match to it so that his original copy should remain unique.

Last year the Duke of Buccleuch's secretary at Dalkeith Palace found in a drawer an old leather writing case containing 55 penny and 48 twopenny unused Victorian stamps.

The case and stamps were offered for sale last summer and fetched £5,300. Even to a duke that must have seemed a good price for an old case and some stamps that cost 12s. 6d. when they were new.

Do you know why they brought so much? Because the 2d. stamps were from plate 2. If they'd been printed on some higher-numbered plate they mightn't have reached half the price.

Colour question

STAMPS don't always have to be old to be valuable.

Do you remember the 24d. Silver Jubilee issue in 1935? Three sheets of them printed in Prussian blue instead of ultramarine were issued to a London post office by mistake, and 318 of them were bought over the counter by a stamp collector who spotted the error.

Today there are timbromaniacs willing to pay £100 each for them. All of which makes me wonder if Anna Neagle had the least idea what sort of people she met with.

ROYALTY HAS A HUMAN SIDE

By ROBERT FAHS

(United Press Correspondent)

ALMOST daily there is some little amusing incident or quirk in connection with the Royal tour of South Africa.

Sometimes it is something members of the Royal Family say or do, and these instances provide sidelights on the character of King George VI, Queen Elizabeth or the Princesses.

The King has a subtle but keen sense of humour. Like most husbands, he enjoys heckling his wife once in a while. When the Queen was clipping ostrich feathers from a bird on a farm near Oudshoorn, the King remarked: "I knew she was good at clipping hedges in the garden, but I didn't know she knew anything about clipping ostriches."

A few minutes later he told the Queen: "Now be sure to get a good big one."

Some of the wind was taken out of his sails, however, when the owner of the ostrich handed the clippers to the King and said: "If you do half as well as the Queen, you will do very well indeed."

At one of the civic balls the orchestra played "After the Ball is Over". While the music droned on, the King was amusing people in the Royal box (and in the press box opposite) with an animated pantomime, using his hands to indicate the various stages of a young swan escorting his lady fair home after a well-earned rest at the ball.

Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret are ardent riders, and horses are arranged for them at every opportunity. Much to the chagrin of the correspondents reporting the tour, most of the riding is done early in the morning. And so far, the Princesses have not taken after their uncle, the Duke of Windsor, who often made news by falling off a horse when he was Prince of Wales.

The Royal Family has the normal human reaction to young animals and the usual dislike for reptiles. At the Bloemfontein Zoo, members of the Royal family cuddled two leopards only a week old. The mother leopard in her cage had no respect for royalty, however. She was just as suspicious and as anxious while the Royal family here, and twins as she could be towards any other human beings.

KING George has a strong desire to see how gadgets work. At Port Elizabeth, the bench was equipped with a special lifeline reel. The King had Lady Margaret Egerton, lady-in-waiting to the Princesses, go out into the surf, and then he sent the lifeguard on to "rescue" her—just so he could watch the lifeline in operation.

Similarly, the first time he travelled in his plane, he had the pilot demonstrate that one of the two engines could be shut out without affecting the ability of the craft to remain in the air with safety.

It was at Port Elizabeth that Princess Elizabeth wore a form-fitting, one-piece orange-yellow bathing suit to go swimming exactly in the surf, incidentally revealing an extremely shapely and attractive figure that is usually well-concealed by demure street dresses.

THE Royal train is carefully guarded at all times to prevent any possible mishap. There has been no incident to jeopardise the safety of the train. But two inspectors were startled one evening as they walked along the tracks a few minutes before the royal train was due to pass. In the gathering dusk they saw an object on one rail which looked like a rat that would derail the train. Closer examination showed that a turtle was crossing the tracks.

The life of the press correspondent is complicated by the fact that their train—the pilot train—moves has an hour before the Royal train. This means that the reporters often have to rush away in the middle of a ceremony to make a dash for the train. The alternative usually is to get into a car and drive at 60 or 70 miles an hour over rough dusty roads to catch the pilot train at a watering stop.

One member of the press group learned the hard way that merely getting aboard the pilot train is not enough. The train was already moving when he happily swung into the baggage car at the end of the train, thinking that he would get through to his own car. Unfortunately for him, the baggage car was sealed off from the rest of the train and the telephone connecting with the other cars was out of order. He not only had to travel in discomfort for three hours to the first stop, but he was unable to file his dispatch—and he also missed his lunch.

ANOTHER unpleasant factor for the reporters is that every city visited is observing a holiday. Banks are closed, so it is impossible to get money. Stores are closed, so it is impossible to purchase any articles that are needed. The biggest problem is haircuts. Unlike the King, who has his barber travelling with him, the correspondent must depend on the barber in the one city two reporters searched high and low, finally finding a woman's beauty parlour that was open. Desperation overcame their timidity and they entered—and they came out with a good haircut!

Laundries would be a terrific headache if the South African railways had not made such magnificent arrangements for two or three-day service at least once a week. Some of the laundries have been giving extra special fancy service to the press. In charge of the air-conditioning system of the royal train, His name is George Windsor, and his shirts receive special attention even down to cellophane wrappings. Actually the railroad has employed three women, who are the only ones permitted to wash the Royal family's laundry.

TRIESTE HOPES TO BECOME MARITIME METROPOLIS

By Edgar Clarke

TRIESTE, as a free port, hopes for the second time in this century to exploit its natural heritage as the maritime metropolis of central and southeastern Europe.

The competitors will be Genoa, greatest port of the Mediterranean, and Hamburg, principal port of the North Sea—two giants which have smothered Trieste's natural development for about 30 years.

The big obstacle will be the same national and international political rivalry which has made this beautiful city at the head of the Adriatic the most bitterly-contested spot in postwar Europe.

Triestines, with love and hope for their city, above the nationalist and cultural turmoil which clash about them, constantly have faith that the free port of Trieste can prosper. They believe it can fulfil the promise of becoming the great international port briefly glimpsed in the last days of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, when much of Central Europe was a single political entity.

ECONOMICALLY they have no fears. International politics are their bugbear. They can, envision their city, as a free port once more as the port of Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, much of Yugoslavia and possibly some of Poland. But this can happen only if politically engendered customs restrictions and trade barriers are not set up to interfere with the natural flow of traffic in and out of the narrow confines of their free state.

Mindful of the history of other ports of the Mediterranean, Triestines have reason to fear politics. The fate of all other great seaports of the past in this ancient sea hinged ultimately on politics, no matter what their natural advantages of harbours, berthing facilities or land areas.

Venice, the once great maritime and commercial power, dropped to little more than a seaside neighbour of Trieste because Napoleon wanted

to exploit Genoa, which he briefly integrated with the French Empire. The French made Venice just another of the many Italian ports, while they poured capital and business into her ancient rival.

THE fall of the republic of Venice also gave Trieste, long dominated and held down in the interests of Venetian shipping, her chance as central Europe's natural port. Delay in the development of Trieste, when she later came under the control of Austria-Hungary—another political factor—was due primarily to the relative lack of commercial acumen of the Austro-Hungarian regimes.

Politics gave Trieste to Italy at the end of the first World War, and a few years later politics again gave Italy Trieste's smaller sister port of Fiume, at the opposite side of the Adriatic peninsula. For all practical purposes, the economic development of Trieste and Fiume stopped, and they became little more than provincial ports.

Economically, possession of Trieste meant that Italy could continue to exploit her great port of Genoa without running the danger of losing Central European traffic, much of which was routed through the Brenner Pass from Genoa.

TRIESTE and Fiume galls would have been losses to Genoa, unless Genoa had political control of the two potentially rival ports. And just so long as Trieste and Fiume were Italian, Genoa was relatively free of dangerous competition.

Shipping figures showed the effect of this political control. Before World War II, Trieste and Fiume combined handled only a little more than 200,000 tons annually compared with 7,000,000 tons a year cleared through Genoa in the same period.

The next political blow dealt Trieste was the Anschluss, when Austria was incorporated into the German Reich, and other Central European areas came under German influence, both political and economic.

From that time on, Trieste was to fight a losing battle for Central Europe with Hamburg and the

highly developed but preferentially tariffed German waterways and railways. Since the end of the second World War, the political repercussions of making Trieste an independent free port have been a matter of record at the Peace Conference and the United Nations sessions.

The economic reaction has already started, too. Political defeat has put Hamburg and German competition out of combat for the time being, but Genoa, ancient rival of Adriatic ports, is ready to renew the struggle, hindered only by damage that is fast being cleared.

For a while, at least, Genoa has lost the political side of the contest with Italy's port of Trieste and Fiume. But she has not given up hope economically.

Her first step has been to seek free port status for herself. Many Genoa industrial and shipping interests believe that, in that way, their port will be on a more equal and competitive footing with free Trieste.

MEANWHILE, the political battle continues, sometimes drowning out the never-ending economic struggle. On the surface, there has been much political chatter on Italy-Yugo-Slav nationalism, the clash between Anglo-American and Russian spheres, the struggle between East and West and other factors less to the point than the basic economic issues.

Triestines hope to regain their former status as customers of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia, who gave her business in that order. They refer to the days of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, when traffic originating 400 miles away in southeastern Poland arrived at Trieste without crossing a single political frontier.

While in no way interested in restoration of the old Central European empire, they hope that modern Central Europe will give their free port the same opportunity for economic development, unhampered by politics. If that can be, they see their city doing, not hundreds of thousands of tons of business annually, but millions—United Press.

If I may be personal

by ALAN MOOREHEAD

I CONCLUDE herewith a period of just on ten years' work on Fleet Street; that is to say the decade starting with the abdication of King Edward VIII and ending with the era of bread rationing and the atomic bomb.

Now in these ten years I cannot recall any period when journalists in particular and newspapers in general were not under a constant barrage of criticism, varying from mild and cynical amusement to downright and ferocious wrath.

There were stray compliments, of course, but mostly one remembers rather lofty character who remarks heavily: "You surely don't believe the stuff you write for that rag of yours."

Our critics

THEN there is the chap with the regular gleam in his eye who says: "I know you fellows—always on the look-out for a good juicy story. Plenty of sex appeal, eh?"

And the innocent: "I suppose they pay you by how many words you send in, so you have to make it sensational."

And the challenger: "But you wouldn't dare to put that in your paper, would you?"

Not to speak of the commissar: "They rewrite everything you send in, don't they?—to make it suit their own policy?"

Or the universal pleader: "Now you won't go and put that in your paper, will you?"

There are more, many more, but these will suffice.

Now here, by way of self-defence and general comment, is the reply I have been brewing up these ten long years.

Nowhere in my experience are the words you read in a newspaper likely to be as sensational, scandalous and inaccurate as the ordinary conversation one hears in a bus or a pub or a club or at the corner of the street. Nor, as a rule, are they so prejudiced or immoderate. That's points one.

My reply

POINT two is more personal. I do not remember ever being asked to write "to order"—to give an inclined particular political twist or to colour a story in a special way.

My reports have not been rewritten in London. If the paper did not like them, usually, I fear, for literary reasons, they simply left them out or cut them down. Headlines are not written by the reporter.

And nobody all this time ever thought it worth his while to offer me a bribe.

But here is Lord Justice Greer on the subject of the newspapers. He said: "I am rather inclined to think the probabilities are all against what one reads in the newspapers. It's a subject you happen to know something about yourself, you always find the papers are wrong."

Our accuracy

A BIT severe. Would the Lord Justice maintain that such things as the law reports, the quotations from the Stock Exchange, the Parliamentary reports, the sports results are always wrong?

But let us suppose he is referring to the general news, and that he is right. I do not think that journalists are more wilful, more careless, more lascivious, more eager to pervert the truth than other men. They are usually in a hurry and they have not much space in which to write; but I assure you the general idea in a newspaper office is to get the thing straight if you possibly can.

If the reporters fall—and I grant they do at times—part of the fault at least lies in the public's general attitude towards newspapers. In England above all countries there is an antipathy towards publicity.

"Don't let's get found out. What will the neighbours think? It's not nice to see your name in the papers"—this is the attitude of mind. And so when the reporter arrives to get the facts they tell him nothing. When his incomplete report appears in the paper they become very angry.

My belief

HOWEVER, there is soon to be a Royal Commission on the Press, and no doubt we are going to hear all these arguments ad nauseam. If you were to raise the ethical question of how far a reporter or anyone else is entitled to inquire into private lives in the public interest I'm not sure what I would reply.

All I want to do here after 10 years is to fire this arrow at my enemies, to bless my friends, to express my gratitude for the patience and tolerance of the people I have written about, to reaffirm my belief that this is the only sane country left in the world, and to record my constant astonishment, wonder and delight at ever having spoken into print at all.

The wonderful world of tomorrow is beginning today

Houses that can be moved: The new motor-car that is coming

by ANDRE LABARTHE

Doctor of Physics and special scientific correspondent at the Bikini tests, who has been in the United States studying discoveries and inventions which are transforming the life and work of men and women.

At times, seeing so much of the marvels that are in store for us, I feel the urge to become part of the miracle myself. I have counted my dollars. I have 2,000 left, just enough to buy a prefabricated house for the days of leisure.

I have chosen the site: it will be in California, because the flowers blossom by the roadside.

On the appointed day the house will arrive in parts in a lorry, with six men to assemble it.

They will off-load the floor, the walls and the ceiling. A crane will drop the centre-part on to the foundation.

This "unit" is the heart of the house. Composed of part of the bathroom and the kitchen, it also includes the wall separating the two rooms, with complete electric fittings and waterpipes inside its panels.

It will be at once linked up with the main supplies.

END OF BANGING AND SQUEAKING

WHEN the "heart" of the house is in place, the other sections will be suitably disposed around it.

The work will be carried out without the banging of hammers or the squeaking of saws.

There will be neither bricklayers, painters, nor upholsterers. The workmen will put in their places light panels fitting together like the parts of a machine.

The walls will dovetail one into the other, as an airplane's wings dovetail into the fuselage.

Finally the roof and the ceiling will be put into position and firmly fixed together. A lorry will then arrive with the movable furniture.

In ten hours my house will have been built.

More than 50 companies in the U.S. are at present making prefabricated houses.

All the American countryside will be covered with them tomorrow.

THE HOUSE THAT MAKES FOR VARIETY

IN a mass production house boredom can easily take lodgings.

But already there is a house, designed by a celebrated architect, Norman Bel Geddes, comprising 27 units which can be arranged in a number of ways to make for variety, just as stones may be variously placed to make an ordinary stone building differing from its neighbours.

If the chosen site has a panoramic view, the house can be assembled to make a long, low building of which the principal rooms, and the windows look out towards the distant views.

Houses on the same principle on neighbouring sites can have the most varied aspects and outlooks if disposed and orientated differently.

Prefabricated houses have novel features, such as movable walls so that one side of the house can be opened towards the garden, or so that the size and shape of rooms can be altered.

It is thus possible to make one's self additional space or an additional bedroom.

The home of the future will probably be less like the neighbour's house than the one we live in today.

Rational architecture will make for greater variety and originality.

The renting of sites for short periods with frequent moves will be the logical outcome of the use of prefabricated houses.

Gone will be the squabbles over party walls, living near factories, trouble with peevish neighbours and the girl whose arpeggios on the harp annoy a whole neighbourhood.

CHILDREN NEAR THEIR SCHOOLS

WHEN the children are old enough to go to school, the family will establish itself successively near the primary and the secondary school, then as near as possible to the university.

For some years past some American towns have taken to renting sites.

It is better to have a house one likes, which one takes wherever one wants to go and alters according to one's tastes—double the size of rooms or make them smaller.

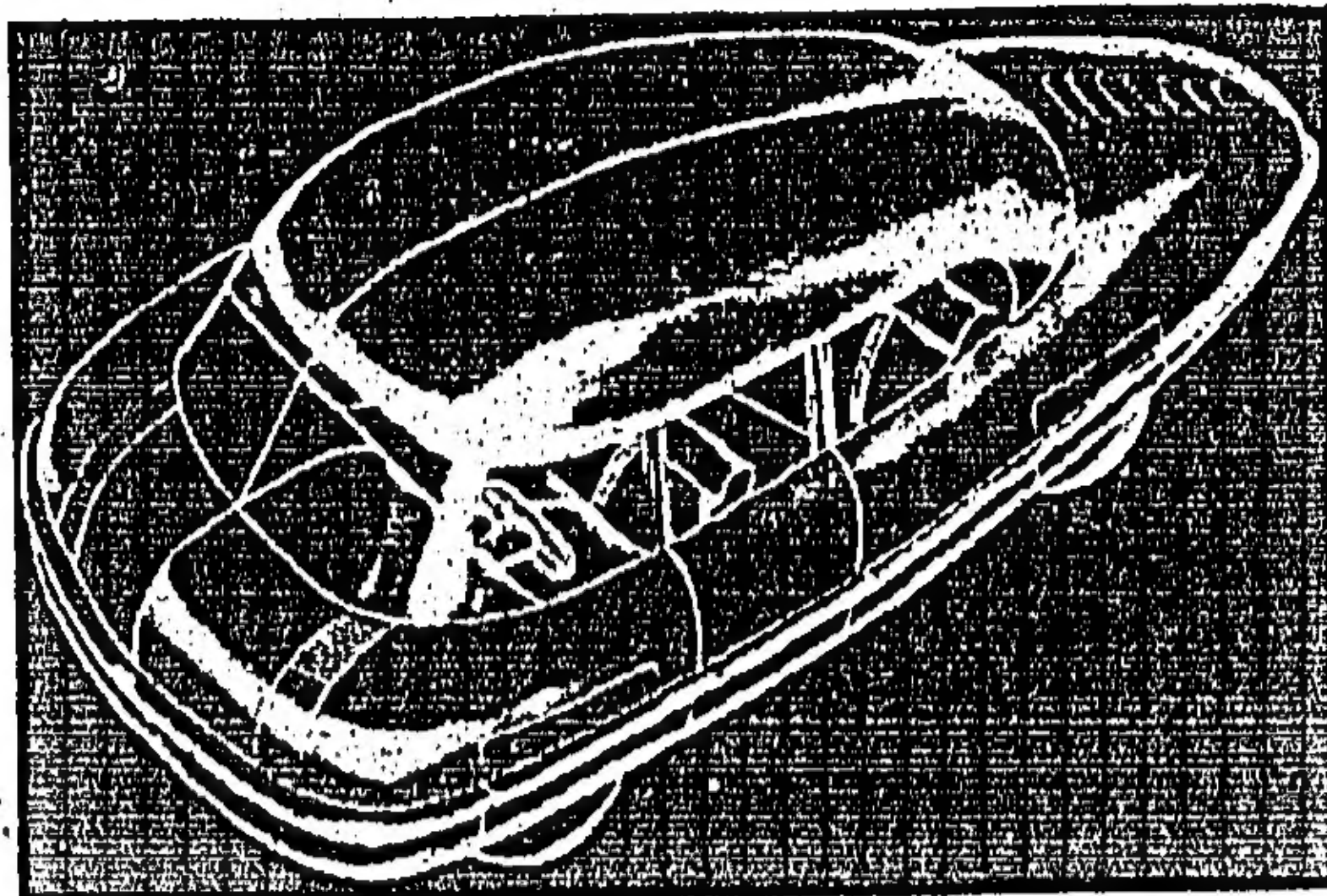
A man should not have to adapt his life to the stone walls of a more or less comfortable house whose outside appearance, architectural style and "period" ornamentation count for more than comfort and health.

Our windows are made of small panes in frames because our ancestors could not make big sheets of glass.

Though we can today get whole walls of glass or transparent plastic, we still fail to take advantage of the fact.

Motor manufacturers do not draw their inspiration for car design from the railway carriage.

Why, then, do we copy ancient castles?



In this car of the future the driver has an unobstructed view. Wheels are incorporated in the body; doors are handleless, mudguards eliminated. Engine is at the rear.

It is now possible to have heated floors, keeping a constant temperature of 30 degs. centigrade. Children playing on the floor would not risk taking cold.

Flat roofs can carry a layer of water which, by evaporation, would keep the house cool in summer.

The motor-car of tomorrow is already shaping. These, I gather, will be its chief features:—

(1) Metal and plastic materials used for the body will lighten its weight.

(2) A smaller and lighter engine will use anti-knock aviation type petrol.

(3) Gear-changing will be automatic—by acceleration.

(4) Wheels will be incorporated in the body.

(5) Doors—controlled by buttons, not handles—will slide open, sideways or upwards.

WILL INCREASE SPACE INSIDE

ELIMINATING mudguards and footboards will increase the space inside.

(6) Upholstery will be of spun glass thread.

(7) Visibility will be better because the front of the car will be in plastic transparent material similar to that in warplanes.

Ultra violet rays which brown the face will pass through the plastic material, but the same material will intercept the infra-red rays of the sun which cause sun-stroke.

(8) An air-conditioning plant at the front will keep temperature even.

(9) A low body will give greater stability on curves.

(10) Vertical allorons, like those on plane rudders, will increase the car's power to hold the road.

(11) The engine, which in many cases will have horizontal cylinders, will be close to the driving wheels.

Some engineers still prefer the engine in front as an engine in the rear means greater control difficulty at speed.

Those favouring a rear engine say that a higher engine will solve the problem of stability and that cooling can be effected if a current of air is aerodynamically directed towards the radiator in a suitable manner.

The lights will throw out a thin, flat beam which will light up the road without blinding others.

SMALLER WHEELS, EASIER HANDLING

SYNTHETIC rubber springs, working silently, will serve as shock absorbers.

Smaller wheels will make manoeuvring simpler.

Tyres will be bigger but with low air pressure, and will last for about 100,000 miles—made of a plastic textile fibre, resisting heat.

When the problem of the alloy of beryllium and magnesium has been solved engineers will have the ideal product for building bodies.

The car industry is a great power in the United States. It is the queen of mass production.

Before the war it turned out about 3,500,000 tourist models a year and 600,000 lorries.

Mechanised warfare gave it a terrific impulse. From 1944-45 it turned out 900,000 trucks.

The average age of a car is four years 11 months, and four years seven months for a heavyweight.

How do U.S. manufacturers reach these records?

In 1941, last year of normal production, America had only 45 different models.

There were only 30 models of engines and 32 types of rear axle.

General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, who manufacture 90 per cent. of the cars, have between them only 28 models and 10 types of engines.

In Europe, to produce more, we must standardise. It is imperative.

To make possible the car of tomorrow all the manufacturers must get together.

Trials made with beryllium, a cousin of aluminium and magnesium, offer one hope of cheaper cars.

Beryllium, a third lighter than aluminium, is stronger than steel, but too fragile to take its place.

SCISSORS THAT CAN CUT STEEL

BUT scissors made of an alloy of copper and beryllium can cut steel. The majority of metals wear, but copper and beryllium never wears out.

Steel can stand three million vibrations on the trial block before it crystallises and weakens. Copper and beryllium can stand one thousand million vibrations.

Another alloy, beryllium-nickel, is still more astonishing than beryllium and copper. If beryllium and aluminium can be combined the plane and car industries will dispose of an ideal alloy for the manufacture of pistons.

When the problem of the alloy of beryllium and magnesium has been solved engineers will have the ideal product for building bodies.

Next Week ROMANCE OF PLASTICS

Have These Heroes Been Forgotten?

By "CANDIDUS"

THERE seems to be a tendency to try to forget those three years and eight months of Hongkong's reign of terror: the days of dread of the half-starved civilians—the ordeal of prisoners of war and internees. And yet some memories will live forever in the minds of those who shared the common persecution and horrors.

Think for one moment what would be your mental outlook if you were suddenly engaged today—by brutal and inhuman barbarians—and would have to exist suffering every indignity and hardship until Christmas, 1950. Fortunately, when we were thrown into our prisons, optimism and hope carried most of us through those dark days.

There was something more, however, which inspired and encouraged us—the self-sacrifice, devotion to duty, nobility of character, cheerfulness under adversity of men and women, whose memories will be forever cherished: The surgeons and nursing staff in the Bowen Road and other hospitals during those few hectic weeks of actual warfare, operating, nursing, with hardly a moment's respite, day and night.

Then came the long spell of agony.

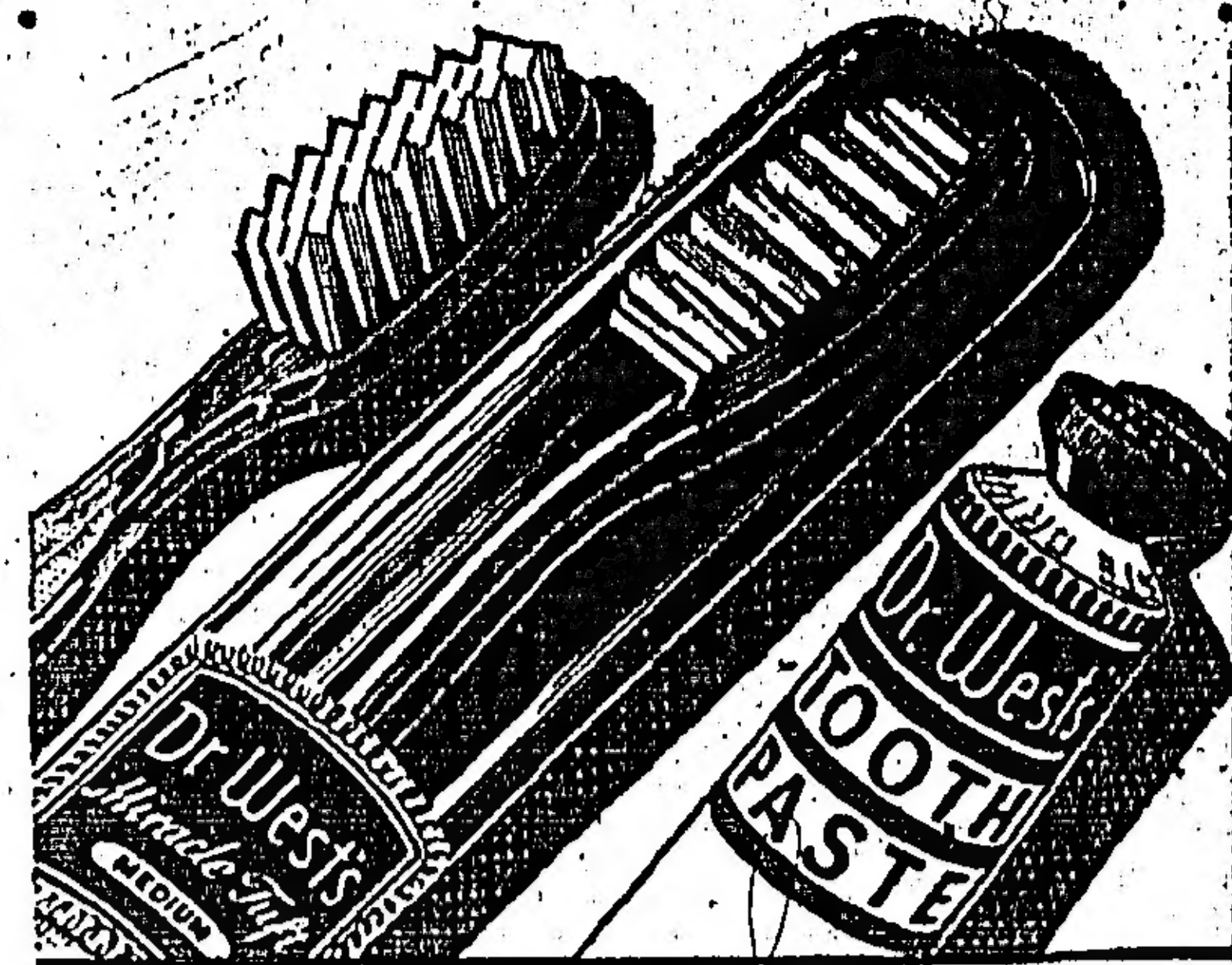
FROM the beginning, the helplessness and seeming hopelessness became apparent. Crowded like so many cattle into wrecked buildings or huts—many without windows and doors—with no cooking facilities, no beds or bedding, practically no food, the outlook was enough to stifle unto death the spirit of the strongest—indeed in some cases, actually did so.

It was then that the greatest of human qualities—the quality of mercy—of the suffering aiding the suffering, was so wonderfully exemplified in the unselfish ministrations of the few.

There were surgeons who carried out major operations with razor blades and improvised instruments, in impossible surroundings. A broken hut! A rough plank table in the centre—and almost no light. The men who sat by the patients day and night watching every tremor in the poor emaciated bodies—and nursed them back to life.

THESE things happened in Shamshui, Stanley, Argyle Street, Herolds—with the shadow of death ever present. I could go on—I probably you will wonder what has created this line of thought?

During the week, an investigation has been held, and in common with other members of the community, I am gratified that good work has received its just reward. I am, however, perturbed and disappointed that glorious examples of self-sacrifice to which many owe their lives—I for one—have been forgotten—not by those who lived with them throughout the ordeal, but by those whose duty it was to ensure that honour was rendered where honour was due.



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3 WOMEN + 14 MEN = PRESS PROBE

They'll Look Behind The Headlines

After the 17 members of the Royal Commission on the Press were named by Mr Attlee in the House of Commons, members shouted: "Who are they?" This is who they are, and what, if anything, are their recorded comments on the Press:—

Chairman: Sir David Ross, age 69, provost of Oriel College, Oxford, expert on Aristotle, member of the National Arbitration Tribunal since 1941, chairman of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal since 1942.

Quote: "I have had no direct contact or association with the Press. That was probably the reason I was chosen because I could view the question quite impartially."

Rev Melbourn Evans Aubrey, 61, born in the Ebbw Valley, General Secretary Baptist Union since 1925, and former Moderator of the Federal Council of the Evangelical Free Churches.

Quote: Once referred to "The Man of Nazareth" whose place in history could not be measured by Press cuttings."

FIGHTER

Mr Neil Scobie Beaton, 57, son of a crofter. Once chairman of Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Member of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board.

Quote: "The small shopkeeper will have to go whether he likes it or not. The fight is between the allied stores and the Co-operative Movement and I am confident that despite the power of the Press we shall win."

Mr John Benstead, 50, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen since 1942. Co-member of the Colonial Economic and Development Council. Has been tipped as "Bevin of tomorrow."

Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, 59, daughter of the late Earl of Oxford and Asquith. Chairman of Liberal Party organization, 1945-46. Governor of BBC 1941-46.

Quote: At News Chronicle centenary dinner 1946: "We shall still remain a free people so long as we retain the divine right of a free Press."

Mr R. C. K. Ensor, 60, chief leader-writer of the Daily Chronicle, 1912-30. Now Oxford University historian and lecturer. Member of Royal Commission on Population.

Mr Hubert Hull, 59, temporary civil servant since 1939, barrister, Assistant Procurator-General. Recreations: Walking and, since 1941, housework.

Miss Eirwen Owen, 33, daughter of a Rhondda colliery engineer. War-time Deputy Regional Commissioner for Civil Defence for Wales. Described as "a model of quick-thinking efficiency."

PLAYWRIGHT

Mr J. B. Priestley, 53, Yorkshire-born author, playwright and broadcaster. Defeated as Independent Progressive candidate for Cambridge University at the last General Election. Visited Russia in 1945.

Quote, to a gathering of children at Central Hall, Westminster, this year: "The Press has brought triviality to a fine art."

Alderman Wright Robinson, 70, Recorder of King's Lynn. As a Liberal has fought three times as Parliamentary candidate against Mr Churchill.

Sir Geoffrey Vickers, V.C. (won 1915), 52, solicitor, legal adviser to National Coal Board. Member of the London Passenger Transport Board War-time director-general in the Ministry of Economic Warfare.

Sir George Alexander Watson, 60, editor of "The Scotsman" 1924-44. Quote, 1938: "Journalists are uneasy, for they see a growing disposition by authority to invade the rights of the Press."

Mr Reginald Holmes Wilson, 41, chartered accountant. Director of Finance at the Ministry of War Transport during the war.

ECONOMIST

Mrs Barbara Frances Woolton, 50, authoress-economist. Reader in Social Studies at London University. Father was a Cambridge tutor, mother a Fellow of Girton. Married a London taxi-driver in 1935.

Quote: "One cannot say what one likes when one's job depends upon it; nor can one get equal access to the millions of newspaper readers without money to own newspapers."

Lord Simon of Wythenshawe, 67, engineer, and trustee of the Manchester Guardian. Joined the Socialist Party last year after twice representing Withington (Manchester) as a Liberal M.P.

Quote: "I know very little about the Press and shall start with a completely open mind."

Mr George Malcolm Young, 63, trustee of the National Portrait Gallery since 1937, archaeologist, historian, writer on contemporary thought. Member of the Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries.

Quote, on the Greek situation in 1945: "It would have served a good end if it has warned a trusting public not to believe everything it reads; still more, if it induces that same public to demand a greater caution and a higher sense of responsibility from its representatives in Parliament."

TRAINING OF COLONIAL STUDENTS

Britain's further education and vocational training scheme for the Colonies is proving its worth. In the first nine months nearly 1,600 candidates have arrived in Britain for vocational training, and nearly 50 are in the further education group.

The scheme is Britain's gift to men and women of the Colonies who want to Britain during the war to help work for victory and is intended to provide means by which they can develop their own potentialities and, later, make valuable contribution to public service in their respective Colonies.

In all cases the cost of training itself is free, and in addition the vocational training students receive grant of £4.5s. weekly, while further education candidates receive £2.80 yearly in London and £2.25 yearly in the provinces where the cost of living is lower. Further, when the need exists, an expatriation grant of £1 weekly is paid to the dependants in the Colonies.

Further education part of the scheme is equipping the students with professional or specialist qualifications needed in most Colonial territories, while vocational training covers a large number of manual trades and administrative occupations. The subjects studied include mechanical and electrical courses, agriculture, chemistry, carpentry, building and cabinet making, medicine, law, teaching, engineering and commerce.

Apart from qualification of war service in Britain the candidate is normally required to show that this service, interrupted or prevented his starting training. In particular cases applications are also considered from men with high war records who wish to qualify for a profession on a higher plane than the previous occupation.



GRADUATION DAY

(Copyright in All Countries)

Extended Soccer

Season Is—

Big Threat
To County
Cricket

(BY ARCHIE QUICK)

The decision of the Football Association and Football League to extend the present season until June 14, to enable 200 match arrears to be played off was the only reasonable conclusion they could arrive at, in my opinion, but a most important outcome is the threat to county cricket.

In rural centres like Horsham, Chelmsford, Malden, Taunton, and Worcester the effect will be hardly felt, for rural cricket supporters will still find their way to the pleasant green fields of the southern counties. Even in Leicester where support comes from outside the city and there is a sharp division between Soccer and cricket fans the impact will hardly be noticed, but Saturday soccer until June is going to have big financial effect in large cities like Manchester, Leeds, Bristol, London, Portsmouth, Southampton and Cardiff, while on two grounds—Northampton and Sheffield United—league soccer and county cricket are played on the same enclosure.

Can you imagine the reduction there will be in Saturday attendances at Lords and Oval if Soccer is on, and how many people do you think would go and watch Glamorgan and Northamptonshire say, if Cardiff City are battling down road at Ninian Park?

It is a very serious thing not only for clubs but for players. County cricket clubs have struggled for years in past war days the depressing effect of Australian Tests further reduced enthusiasm for sports and even without this latest blow we were saying county clubs were in their death throes unless conditions of play were altered.

What will happen now? And how are clubs going to pay professional wages? One result of all this, I see, is an exodus of players to league clubs where in non-league towns like Reading, Exeter, Nelson, etc., come rain, come fire, league cricket spectators will roll up for their Saturday afternoon's bright cricket. And I suppose Jack Appleby will still draw his thousands on Sunday afternoons in Roundway Park, Leeds to watch top class playing for Leeds General Hospital. Yes, league cricket can very well profit handsomely from a change.

I have spoken to two county secretaries, Bill Griffiths of Sussex, and Desmond Eagar of Hampshire, and although they think soccer matches at Brighton, Portsmouth, Southampton and Bournemouth will affect them, they consider that it will only be slight in their cases as the majority of their support comes from outside urban areas. But they do think as I do, that apart from the rural districts of Southern England county cricket is going to face up to severe blows.

Doesn't Like
Aussie PressU.S. Davis Cup Player
Critical

NEW YORK—When the American tennis player Billy Talbot returned from a winter sports tour he spoke in high admiration for tennis followers in Australia, but spoke out against Australian newspapers.

Talbot levelled his particular objections to Australian newspaper accounts of several incidents, most of them involving Gardner Mulloy, winner of one Davis Cup singles victory, and his reported disputes with spectators and officials.

"The Australian sports writers did not report the tennis matches as such. They seemed to be looking for anything that would put us in a bad light."

"In one match, there was a drunk in the stands who kept heckling Mulloy on every shot. Finally Mulloy dropped his racket, motioned to the fellow and said 'if you think you can do any better, come on down.'"

"Everybody in the stands applauded. Nobody thought anything more about it. Yet all the papers came out the next morning that Mulloy had challenged a spectator to a fight."

"SOLD HIS SEAT"

As for Mulloy's reported differences with officials, Talbot insisted they were merely exaggerated accounts of formal requests which Mulloy was perfectly justified in making.

"But the funniest thing," he went on, "was the time during the Australian Championships when I went out and sat on the grass near the court so I could see the play from the ground. One newspaper the next day said the tournament people had sold my seat in the stands for a pound and I had no place to sit."

"The Australian people were swell," he said, "during both the Davis Cup matches and the tournaments and exhibitions afterward. But the way the newspapers treated us was terrible."

Talbot and Mulloy, the United States double champions, remained in Australia to participate in several exhibitions and a few tournaments after America's Davis Cup victory. Talbot did not play in Davis Cup events.—Associated Press.

SPORTS FEATURES

Hold Everything For The
Season's Third
Interport Soccer Match

(BY SEE-TEE)

This promises to be a heavy week-end for several local footballers and most particularly for the service players who took part in yesterday's game with Saigon; some of them are due to play for the Colony against Saigon in the Interport game on Sunday. In many ways it is a pity that extreme pressure on the fixture programme makes it imperative to play off league matches today.

Tomorrow the Interport match fills the football bill completely. Today's varied league programme includes two most interesting league encounters: South China's match with 27th Field Regt. at Causeway Bay and the second meeting of the Chinese Amateur Sporting Club and Sing Tao on the Club ground. If both South China and the Gunners field their usual elevens this should be a very close game.

In their last league meeting the Amateurs gave Sing Tao a very bad fright. In a fiercely fought first half they more than held their own, showing a speed and determination which made the redoubtable champions fight back with everything they had. But the steadier play and greater football craft of Sing Tao won through. The Amateurs could not stick the terrific pace they set and this, combined with a little bad luck, gave Sing Tao a clear cut 4-1 victory.

GOOD HONGKONG TEAM

The Hongkong team to meet Saigon tomorrow is about the best which has been selected this year. Only in one place might it be improved. Inskip of the Devons has more than played his way into Interport soccer. Taso of Sing Tao has many good performances to his credit but his inclusion in a forward line which does not include his regular partner, Lai Shui-wing, or indeed any Sing Tao player is the



Powell, brilliant Commandos goalkeeper, makes a spectacular clearance for the Hongkong FA in the Governor's Cup match against the Chinese Federation last Sunday.—England Studio.

least bit chancy. Taso may come off—I hope he does.

Opinions will certainly vary as to the leading player in local football just now. I have often referred to the consistent good form and clean, clever play of Sing Tao's halfback, Lau Chung-sang; to the phenomenal goal-keeping of Powell of 42 Commandos and to the heady skill of B. Gosano, the Saints' captain. These three players are always in the minds of any Interport selection committee; they are all a credit to local football.

Throughout the season Chow Man-chi of South China has always been at the selectors' minds but has properly been given second place to Lai Shui-wing, the Sing Tao captain; Chow and Lai appear regularly in the inside left berth for their respective clubs. In the past fortnight, however, Chow Man-chi has shown a burst of form which has astonished even his most fervent admirers, of which he has many.

THE VERSATILE CHOW

We all knew that Chow was a clever inside forward but few realised that he could be such a tower of strength in an emergency. When his captain and pivot, Leung, had to leave the field in the first quarter of an hour of South China's Senior Shield final, Sing Tao stepped into the breach at once. He more than filled the pivotal position; he proceeded to dominate the centre of the field with the result that Chang Kam-hoi, Sing Tao's centre forward, was obliged to run far and wide in pursuit of the ball. Sing Tao scored two goals while Chow was playing at half back but neither was the result of any error of his.

In the Sing Tao-less Federation XI last Sunday clearly it was Chow's brilliant play at inside left which inspired his less experienced teammates. He was the first Chinese forward to have crack at the FA goal, he was the one forward who was quick to see tactical openings and he was often back between the wing halves during the first half an hour's play when it seemed that this unusual Federation eleven was going to be easily overrun. I liked his unselfish distribution of the ball. Time and again he swept a slanting ground pass out to Cheuk, his outside man and varied this with swinging crosses which rose awkwardly over the heads of the FA half backs. Chow received a very special ovation from the crowd when he came forward to

BISLEY OLYMPICS

London.—Bisley, famous range in Surrey for British rifle men, will be the scene of the shooting competition for the 1948 Olympics. All the events have not been decided, the Olympic Organising committee reported, but will probably include full bore at 500 yards, any target pistol calibre 22 inches (5.5 millimetre), at 50 metres and rifle calibre 22 inches (5.5 millimetre) at 50 metres.—Associated Press.

receive his miniature trophy from Mr. Morse; right well he deserved it. To the players the advice reads "Refrain from claiming for 'hands'." A referee will act on his own initiative in such a matter; moreover, if you claim and the referee considers the offence accidental, you will have put yourself and your team at a disadvantage.

There isn't much to add to that, it's so plainly put that all I need say in conclusion is that there are times when a referee will ignore intentional handling. He is authorised to refrain from awarding free kicks (or penalty kicks), if he is quite satisfied that if he did so award it would be to the advantage of the side committing the offence.

NOTES FROM THE MOUND

YEA! IT'S SOFTBALL AGAIN:
INTERNATIONAL SERIES

(BY "SPECTATOR")

Championship of the International Series goes to Great Britain, who easily accounted for China in the final played last Sunday. It was expected to be that easy—the Chinese going down to the tune of 11 runs to nil. Neither would any close follower of the game have put the British down to win the Series; but the latter stole the whole International "show" with their determined playing and fighting spirit which brought them a popular and well deserved success. Congrats, G.B.!

The official softball season (yea! it's softball again—the management thinks softball sounds so much nicer than fastball and that's about all

there is to the change of the name of the game) is not to end with the last match in the International. The League champions, the Giants, are to be given a chance to show what sort of play has brought them the "Doc" Molten Shield, so the League has arranged for an exhibition game with the Champs pitched against a representative Rest of Colony team. This bit is to be played tomorrow at 10.30 a.m.

SPORTS
DIARY

TODAY

Soccer—1st Div.

Soekunpoo—RAF v. Club, 5.30 p.m.
Navy—27th RA v. South China, 5.30 p.m.
Caroline Hill—Kwong Wah v. Devons, 4 p.m.
Caroline Hill—St. Joseph's v. Eastern, 5.30 p.m.
Club—CASC v. Sing Tao, 5.30 p.m.

Second Division

Club—Sing Tao v. Navy, 4 p.m.
Navy—South China v. RASC, 4 p.m.
Military—Land Forces v. 27th RA, 4 p.m.
Military—KI: Chee v. Devons, 5.30 p.m.
Soekunpoo—RASC v. CASC, 4 p.m.

Cricket

KCC—KCC v. RAF, 2 p.m.

Lawn Bowls

KBGC—KBGC v. IRC, 3.15 p.m.
Lawn Tennis
CRC—Exhibition matches for the Kho Sin-kie Memorial Fund, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY

Soccer

Navy—Interport: Hongkong v. Saigon, 5 p.m.

Second Division

Soekunpoo—Police v. Signals, 4 p.m.
Soekunpoo—Dockyard v. Chinese Cadre, 4.30 p.m.
Club—RAMC v. Club, 5.30 p.m.

Cricket

KCC—KCC v. University, 11 a.m.

Softball

King's Park—League Champions v. Rest, 10.30 a.m.

Lawn Tennis

CRC—Exhibition matches for the Kho Sin-kie Memorial Fund, 3.30 p.m.

Lawn Bowls

KCC—KCC v. Craigengower, 3.15 p.m.



Caughoo, the 100 to 1 Irish winner of the 1947 Grand National at Aintree, being led in after its easy victory.—Associated Press.

POOR U.S.
WALKER CUP
PROSPECTS

(BY ARCHIE QUICK)

England's No. 1 amateur golfer of the moment, Leonard Crawley, also an Essex County cricketer, has been in the United States on a journalistic tour and has had the unique opportunity of studying at first hand America's candidates for the Walker Cup team to oppose Great Britain at St Andrews in May.

He is of the opinion that Britain will win. Long-driving, red mustachioed "LG" gives the following reasons. Six of America's team will be linksmen, or as we know them, artisans, who have never before had experience of big galleries and fighting in the pit. Only two of them have ever been to Britain before and they are not very well acquainted with the idiosyncrasies of our courses. Two of them are slicers. Now slicing is all very well in United States on inland courses with no wind but, says Leonard, heaven help slicers at St Andrews. The wind will get them and they will finish in the North Sea.

And finally not one of the visitors has had any play with small ball in use here. Odds, he says, are stacked heavily in Britain's favour for once.

Crawley also welcomes the trials that are being held by the Golf Union. It will ensure our fielding the very best possible team.

We too are likely to include at least two artisans. One will almost certainly be Norman, a very fine golfer from Burwood, Surrey, and the other may well be Dudley, the bus conductor from Leatherhead. Crawley himself, if he retains form he was in at last season's back end, and when he won the President's Putter at Rye this year, is likely to play first for Britain in singles and doubles. He is definitely our best match play amateur.

He tells me also that the veteran Francis Ouimet is coming over again as non-playing American captain.

Boxing To Lead
Off Olympics

LONDON—Little Oscar Casanovas of Argentina kept Europe from making a clean sweep of the boxing championships in the last Olympic games at Berlin in 1936.

In the first revival of the games here next year, the ring teams— with "blacklisted" Germany unable to defend the heavyweight and flyweight championships—will lead off the 17 sporting events.

Nearly 12,000 persons will be able to watch the bouts in the arena at suburban Wembley, scene of most of the Olympics, from the opening July 29 through to August 4.

Ringside spectators will be seated on a special floor, built over the swimming pool which will be hastily stripped after the final champion has been acclaimed for the "tankmen" by "carry-on"—Associated Press.

He's Walking 60
Miles A Day

Sixty miles a day is the average being covered by Bert Couzens who is walking 3,000 miles round Britain. He is maintaining a speed of just under five miles per hour.

GLARINGLY FAULTY

The Chinese battery of Herbie Quon (pitcher) and Al Lau (catcher) was glaringly at fault again and again which resulted in not a few of the eleven runs scored by Great Britain. Quon pitched the worst game ever seen of him in this or any season. His pitches were wild too often while his fielding was poor, fumbling the easiest catch. This erstwhile colony's best twirler did nothing right—it was Quon's poorest day! Then Al Lau played loose ball behind the platter, throwing the pill anywhere but the right place. Other fielders were at a loss as to what was his next play. If the pegging had more direction, there would have been some excuse. Between the two, the pitcher and catcher vied with each other for more errors.

The outstanding player in the game was unquestionably Stan Leonard. Time and again he was called on to score his mates home and in the four times he went to the plate he made a hit every time and Great Britain runs scored in.

RIGHT SPIRIT THERE

Great Britain started with their all-important third baseman, captain Dave Leonard, not in the team. Dave sprained a muscle in a football game in the previous day. But in spite of that British boys' fighting spirit was not lacking, and with manager, backstopper Hal Wingle, leading them, they went about in workmanlike manner.

Scoring began when Chinese catcher Al Lau interfered with batter Sid Hollands, who then arrived at first. A wild throw to second by the catcher saw Sid reach third. More wild throws, together with untimely walks given by pitcher Quon and timely bingles by GB players saw the first three runs scored by the winners. Runs thereafter came in regularly until Quon was yanked from the mound. Why wasn't Lau benched at the same time is a mystery, especially with Dick Chung there roaring to get started. G. G. Lee substituted in the hurling job, but whilst he played gallantly, which is his lot, the Britishers' position was too consolidated to be threatened. Meanwhile, the earlier reverses which apparently were too much to withstand had most of the Chinese discouraged and they even failed to connect more than three meekly bingles against the flinders delivered by George Saul. Saul, however, must be congratulated on pitching heady ball—he does mix—his de-

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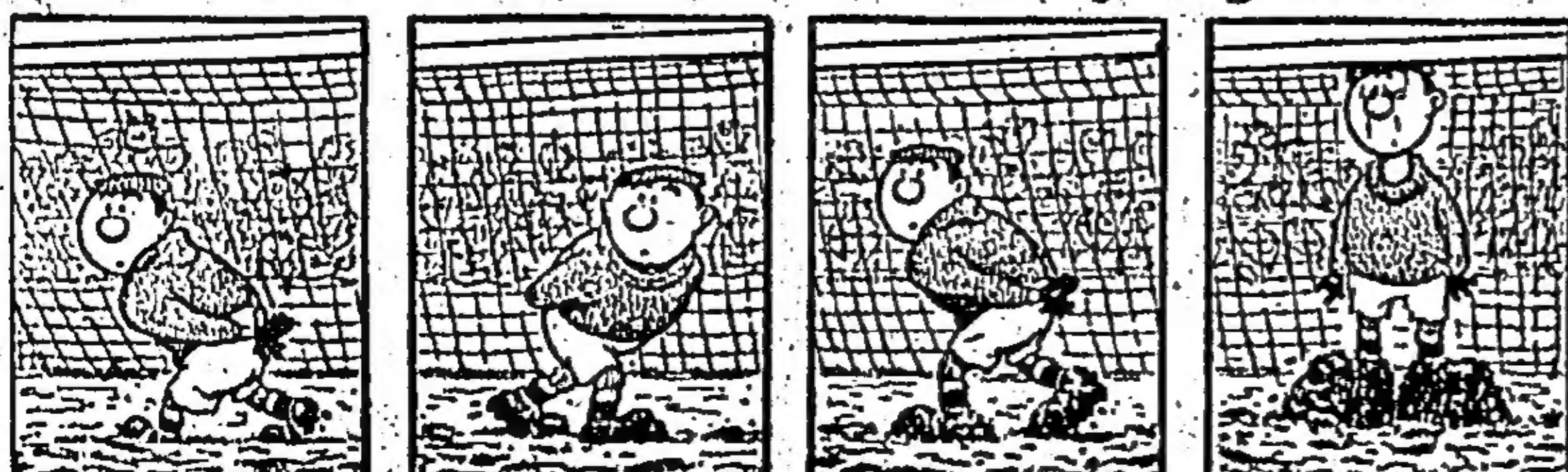
(Hawaiian Shirts)



WE WILL BE CLOSED FROM APRIL 20th (SUNDAY) TO 25th FOR RE-DECORATION

SPORTING SAM

By Reg. Wootton



Are You Sure?

(Answers on Page 10)

1. The sailor pictured on a packet of Player's cigarettes has the name of his ship on his hatband. It is—
Dreadnought, Nottingham, Hero, Flamingo, Nelson?
2. A test from the Test country. In what States are—
Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane?
3. Two months. Name the men.



4. One of these breeds of cattle has no horns—
Hereford, Ayrshire, Kerry, Aberdeen Angus, Jersey?
5. What have these in common—
Giltener, mousetrap, gold-finch, quid, stranger?
6. If you had to get to Alaska in London you would go to—
Soho, French Embassy, district between Fleet-street and Thames, Office of Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster, Cruik's Dog Show?

7. Into which of these does the Danube flow—
Atlantic, Atlantic, Black Sea, Mediterranean, Baltic?
8. Writing to an archdeacon you would address the envelope—
The Most Reverend, The Venerable, His Grace, The Very Reverend?
9. Germany has had a bumper harvest of acorns. Good news for squirrels and—Why?

TAX CAUSES SUICIDES

The Tokyo newspaper, Asahi, says that Japan's new property tax—ranging as high as 40 percent—has caused 10 Japanese to commit suicide since the first of the year. It quotes city authorities as predicting "much more suicide in the near future."

The property tax is a special levy designed to help reduce profiteering.—Associated Press.

The great family businesses are passing to the people

By Bernard Harris

SOME of the wealthy industrial families of Britain are selling out. They are giving small people up and down the country an opportunity of taking a financial interest in businesses which have been strict family preserves for anything up to a couple of centuries.

Mr Dalton announced the other day that in the past eight months the Treasury had sanctioned the raising of £94,000,000 of new capital in the City.

It would be a fine thing for the country if all this money were to be spent on re-equipping British industry and so enabling it to produce more efficiently.

But a considerable part of that £94,000,000 has merely been transferred from the pockets of ordinary investors to the bank balances of owners of private business.

In itself it has done nothing to enable us to produce a single additional nut or bolt. Why are the old owners selling? Some of them are attracted by the high prices of securities on the Stock Exchange and believe that now is a favourable time to "unload" on the British public.

Outlook is not so rosy

With their specialised knowledge they do not believe that the outlook for British industry is as rosy as booming stock market prices would suggest.

Others are finding it more expensive to run a business. By selling part of their shareholdings and obtaining a Stock Exchange quotation for the shares they can raise the new capital they need.

There are others who do not want to sell but are being forced into it by Mr Dalton.

A case in point is Templetons, of Glasgow, which ranks as the biggest carpet manufacturing business in the British Empire.

It was founded in 1809 by a Paisley shawl manufacturer whose grandson is the present chairman.

Magnitude of taxation

Throughout its history the entire capital—now valued at nearly £5,000,000—has been owned by the working directors.

"The magnitude of present day taxation," the company announced the other day, "makes it impossible for this policy to be continued."

"Younger employees promoted to the directorate are quite unable to accumulate sufficient capital to acquire an adequate interest in the business."

"The question of death duties, coupled with the problem of repayments to deceased partners, has made inevitable the sale to the public of part of the capital."

I doubt, too, whether Dentalls, the Kingston store, would have been made a public company but for the heavy burden of estate duties—around £300,000—which followed the death of the founder, Leonard Hugh Dentall.

Other companies have been compelled to switch from private to public form by surtax.

Effect on efficiency

A privately-owned concern making £100,000 a year profit can incur a tax liability for its chief proprietor of up to £95,000.

If it becomes a public company the tax liability may be no more than income tax at the standard rate, £45,000.

Clearly, a "surtax" enterprise must fall behind in the race for efficiency, for it is greatly handicapped in accumulating reserves to provide new machinery and equipment.

Some of the companies which are letting the public in as shareholders have a history going back almost to the dawn of industrialisation in Britain.

Among them is Alexander Stephen and Sons, who were building ships on the Dee and the Tay as early as 1750.

Famous liners of the Clyde

A century later they moved to the Clyde, where their yards have produced famous liners for our passenger fleets and aircraft carriers and cruisers for the Navy.

Working on the same river is another century-old business, Lobnitz and Company, who also lately became a public company.

This business has made Scotland world leaders in dredging plant. The Suez Canal was excavated with Lobnitz dredgers, and a large part of the world's tin is recovered with them.

Another Scots business to invite the public in is George Doble and Son, which started tobacco manufacture in Paisley as far back as 1809.

In Lancashire and Yorkshire there has been great activity in the conversion of privately-owned textile businesses.

Sell out part of their stake

They include the largest card clothing business in the world, centred in Huddersfield, which has been privately owned since 1701.

But not all the conversions relate to old-established concerns. Occasionally, enterprising people who have built up a prosperous business in quick time are selling part of their stake in it.

Seventeen years ago Mr and Mrs Hector M. Frazer, of Leeds, invested £3,000 in a small clothing factory. The business they built from those beginnings, now known as Town Tailors, Ltd., has become a public concern and the Frasers have sold part of their interest in it for just over £500,000.

The husband remains as chairman and managing director, while his wife, Sarah, will continue to look after labour and welfare side of the enterprise.

Is it in the national interest that old family businesses should become more widely owned? On balance it probably is.

The companies I have mentioned are outstanding examples of efficient, well-run and well-managed private concerns. But I have no doubt that there is a much higher proportion of inefficient private companies than there is of public companies.

Our industrial history is littered with examples of enterprising men who have built up successful businesses and left them to sons who worked less hard, while the grandsons have hardly worked at all.

And in the end the shutters have gone up.

In a family business, where Aunt Maggie or Cousin Tom may have the biggest say, it is sometimes impossible for a promising young outsider to get on.

His abilities are all too often ignored in favour of a much less competent member of the family. Slackness is thus created and the business inevitably declines.

No one has the right to criticise the management or machinery of a private company. In a public company every shareholder has that right—and often exercises it. That alone tends to keep the management on its toes.

Workers made shareholders

It never forgets that the financial results have to be made known to the world every year and that, once a year, the directors have to appear at a general meeting to be shot at, if need be, by the shareholders.

Another advantage that the public company enjoys is this—it becomes much easier for it to give its workers a direct stake in the fortunes of the business by making them shareholders.

It has been proved time and time again that direct participation by workers in ownership restores pride in the job and acts as a considerable incentive to effort.

Special facilities have been given by some of the companies who have recently converted into public concerns to enable their workers to become shareholders.

Of the 9,500,000 shares made available to the public in James Nelson, Ltd., the Lancashire cotton spinners and rayon manufacturers, more than 1,000,000 were taken up by its workers.

If miners had had a stake

The head of our most prosperous colliery group once told me that we should never have been reduced to nationalising the mines if the miners had only been given a worthwhile stake in the industry.

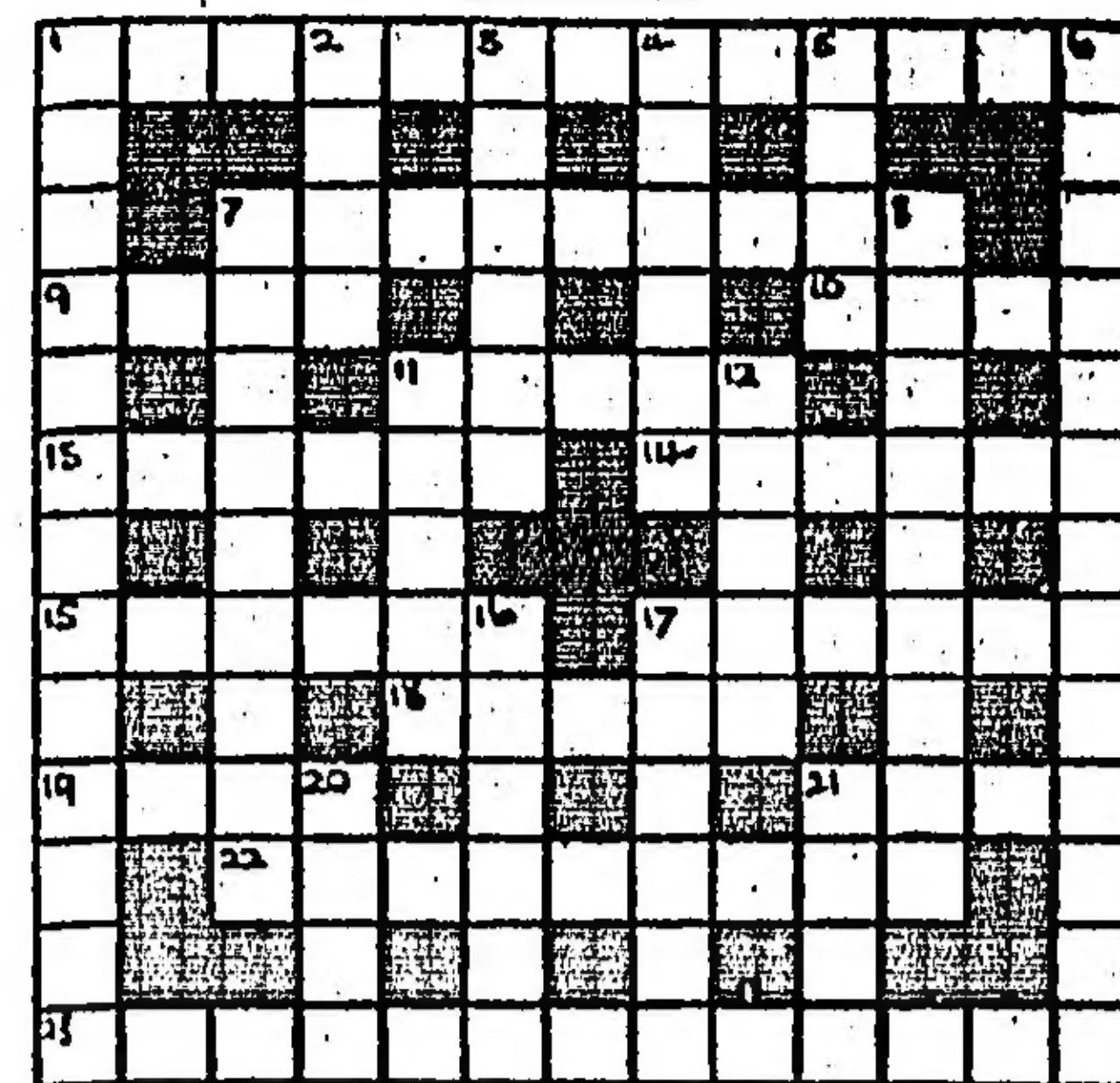
"If I had had my way," he said, "I would have opened an office at the pithead where they could have bought and sold shares in the mine to their hearts' content."

"I'll wager we wouldn't have had much absenteeism by miner shareholders."

Were You At Stanley?

A CROSSWORD FOR EX-INTERNEES
(Others won't find it very difficult)

Contributed.



ACROSS

- 1 What you were (Two words) (7, 6).
- 7 These you hoped would come again (Two words) (4, 5).
- 9 You did well if you displayed this in the LEAN times (4).
- 10 There must have been at least one girl name thus (4).
- 11 What you had to do with your food if you did not like the look of it (Two words) (3, 2).
- 13 Literary work 'unwelcome in the camp' (6).
- 14 The trade the Japanese stole from Lancashire (6).
- 15 Gaudemus, You did when it was over (6).
- 17 What you hoped your tea would come in but nobody would call you (Two words) (3, 3).
- 18 Your assumptions about your jailers had to be this (5).
- 19 Describes your condition then (Two words) (2, 2) (4).
- 21 One of your poker game players.
- 22 Behaviour we hope was not practised in the camp (5, 3).

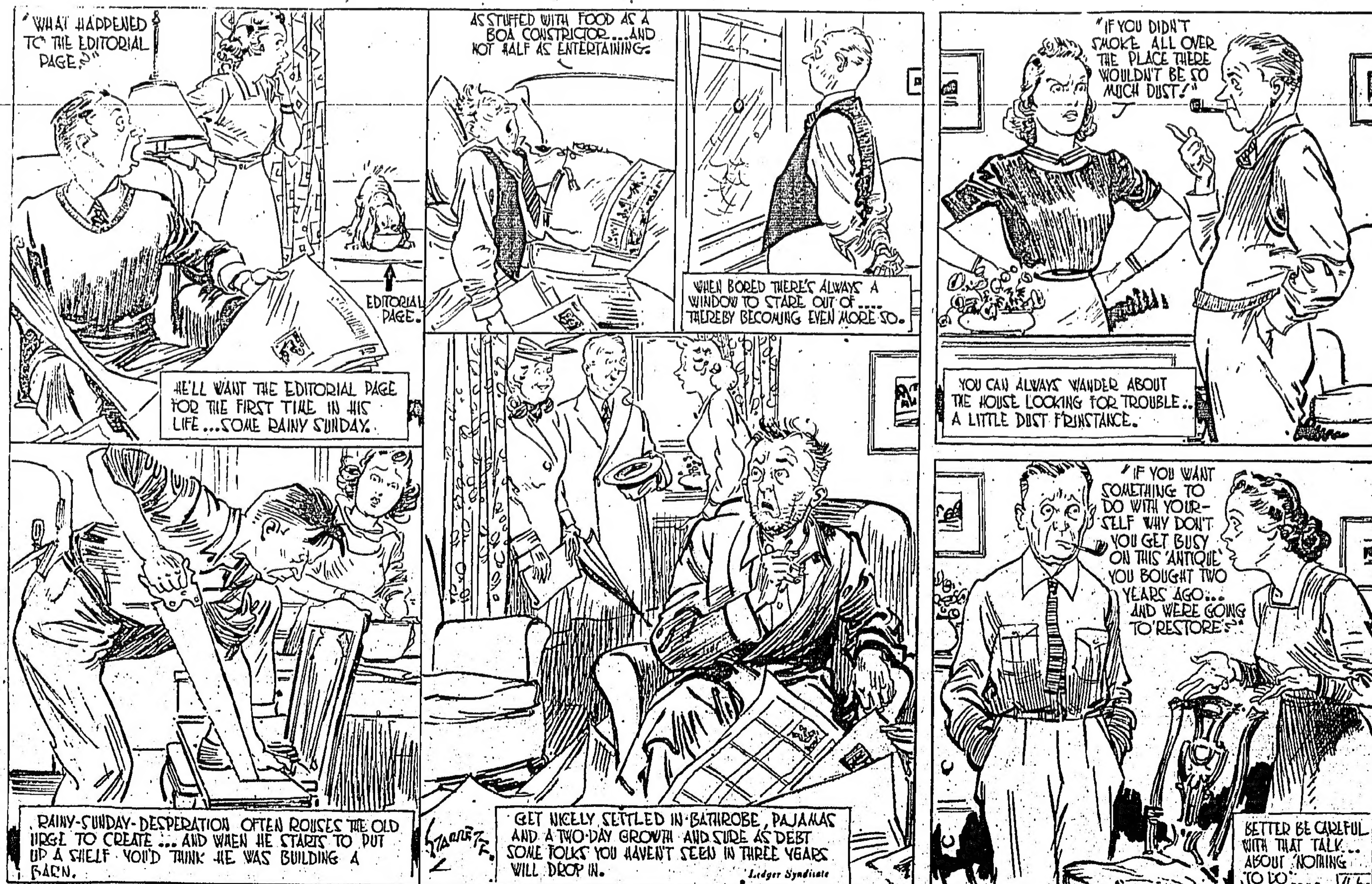
- 23 This sort of hotel charges was not exacted for your accommodation (Two words) (8, 5).

DOWN

- 1 Merely what most of the rumours were (13).
- 2 Extra mealtime if you were lucky (4).
- 3 What you were required to do throughout (6).
- 4 Everyone adopted this literary role about the camp (6).
- 5 A like it mixed might describe your existence in the camp (4).
- 6 Your daily diet ending in your resultant colours? (4, 3, 6).
- 7 The frequent result of 6 (9).
- 8 Feeling in the camp that was sometimes false (9).
- 11 A flash delicacy you did not get (3).
- 12 What you might have done on a hot day with the beer you did not get (Two words) (3, 2).
- 16 From which your mats were made (6).
- 17 This was often told in connection with 1 down (Two words) (3, 3).
- 20 Three (Malay) (4).
- 21 Operatic song rarely heard in the camp (4).

(Solution on Page 10).

VIGNETTES OF LIFE



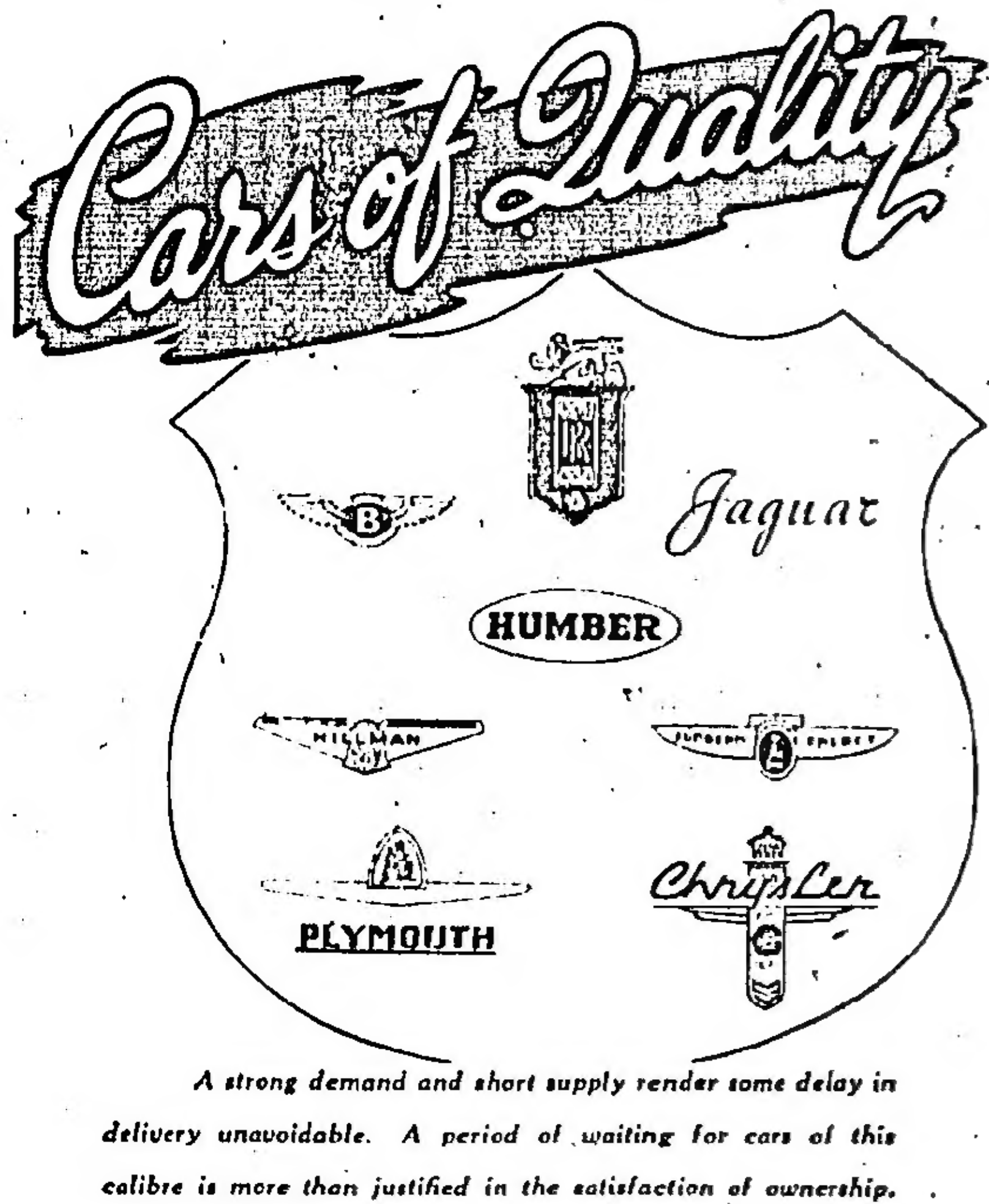
"Rainy Sunday"

KEMP STARRETT

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DEAL INVOLVES £1,000,000,000

Britain's biggest deal in property is now being negotiated: disposal of the hundreds of airfields in the country. They are worth about £1,000,000,000.

Two inter-departmental committees have got the job. The first committee decides whether a field is wanted any more for flying.

This committee consists of representatives of all ministries concerned with flying—Air Ministry, Civil Aviation, Supply, Admiralty and the War Office.

If they say a field is not wanted, the second committee, composed of representatives of every Government department, takes over. It is they who decide who is to have the land, buildings and equipment.

In the war there were 1,000 airfields in Britain, hundreds of them

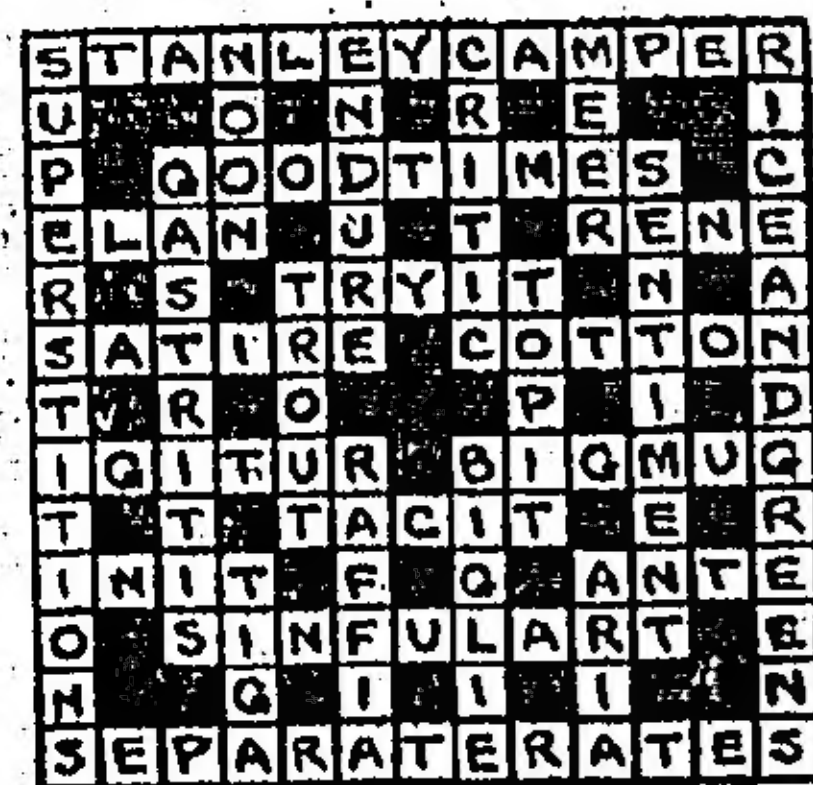
full-sized heavy bomber stations, costing about £3,000,000 each.

Each had one runway one and a half miles long and two others of three-quarters of a mile, at least two huge hangars, workshops, accommodation for more than 2,000 officers and men, drainage, water mains, electricity and an elaborate system of night flying lights.

Some, on the other hand, were just large flat fields used for training purposes.

A small number of fields have been taken over by the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Some, of course, will be retained by the RAF and the Naval Air Arm.

STANLEY PUZZLE SOLUTION

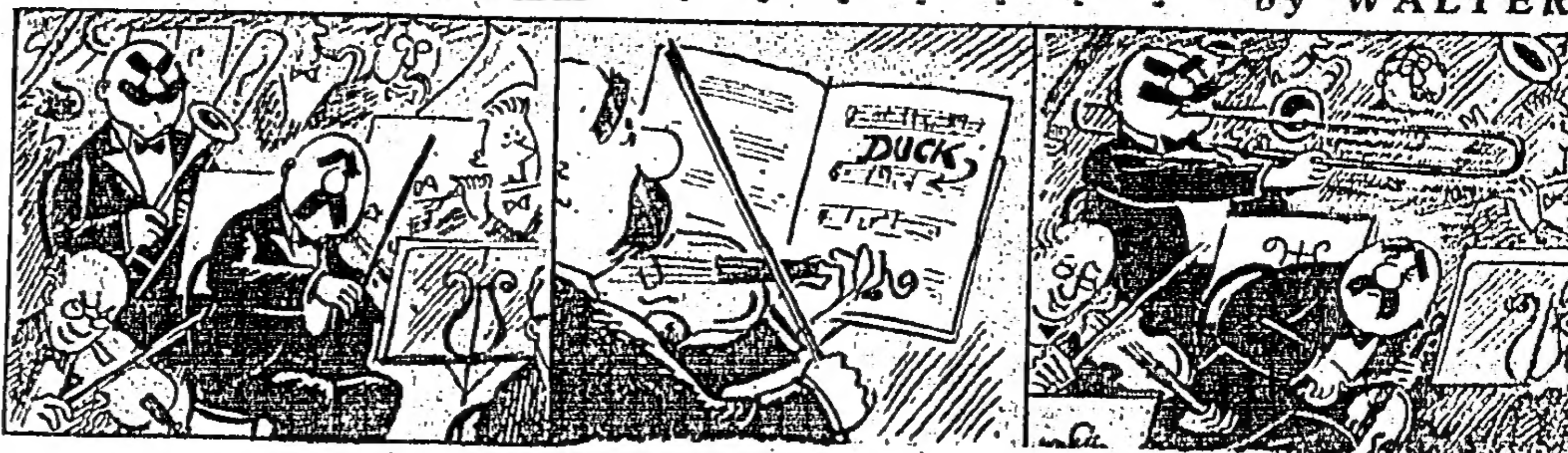


ARE YOU SURE? ANSWERS

Questions on Page 9

1. Hero. 2. Richard, Francis, Blake. 3. Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland. 4. (a) Churchill. (b) Devin. 5. Aberdeen Angus. 6. Slang terms for a sovereign. 7. District between Fleet-street and the Thames; once a sanctuary for criminals. 8. Black Sea. 9. The Venerable. 10. The German people; used for making coffee and flour substitute.

DAB & FLOUNDER



James Agate

"To Hold the Mirror," by
Celia Dale.
(Hurst and Blackett, 7s. 6d.)

MISS DALE'S second novel is very nearly as good as her first, which is high praise.

Was "Oliver Twist" as good as "The Pickwick Papers"? No. Dickens was finding himself after his first great success. He "came again," as horsey folk say, with "Nicholas Nickleby."

There is nothing in Miss Dale's second book to touch the sheer surface felicity of

"They went to a news theatre and saw Popeye and a film about dentistry and a film about R.A.F. and concrete forts on the seashore, and a Technicolor musical full of satin and looking-glass lakes...."

On the other hand, there is evidence that the author is striving to dig deeper. "Older and as beloved as his own mother, whom fiercely and with pain he never now remembered." Yes, but the greater the ambition the greater the difficulty. Does this sentence mean that the boy had ceased to remember his mother with pain, or that he felt pain at ceasing to remember her? Straws show, etc. This is the only sentence in the book which shows the writer struggling to write.

The story is tender and fragile in conception. All about a young refugee Pole who, mistaking homesickness for love, ships into an affair with a married woman old enough to be his mother. She, on her part, declines to give her children because her mother died in an asylum. And the poor, deluded fool imagines that 40 can mate with 17. Presently a little wit-nit blonde comes along.... which does not justify the blurb's reference to Aristotelian purgation through pity and terror.

However, I look forward with keen anticipation to the author's third venture. So much so that I permit myself to give her a word of advice. Celia, dear—or must I call you Miss Dale?—you are now sufficiently established to tell your publishers that you won't stand for that small type any longer, or that wretched dust-cover which gives away your story's ending. Tell them that you are a serious novelist, and that you insist on suitable production honours. That you refuse to be relegated, at sight, to the thriller class.

"Ambrosia By Request," by
C. Kent Wright.

(George Allen and Unwin, 2s. 6d.)

HOW would it be if future anthropologists confine themselves to pieces which have not been collected before?

"Ambrosia By Request" is full of amusing snippets though too many of them are too familiar. Can we not, for example, have something of Johnson other than that bit about Lapland's prodigious noble wild prospects? And something of Sydney Smith's other than his idea of heaven?

Still, I suppose there are young people who do not know about eating *joie gras* to the sound of trumpets. Why not something of Saki except the over-quoted "She was a good cook as good cooks go, and as good cooks go, she went?"

I suspect the author of relying too much on his memory. The man who in Wilde's comedy was born or at any rate bred in a handbag was called Worthing and not Worthington.

And now would somebody like to start an anthology of unknown quotes? Let me set the ball rolling. "The professional is a man who can do his job when he doesn't feel like it. The amateur is a man who can't do his job when he does feel like it."

Anthologists will be supplied with the name of this genius provided the usual 2½d. stamp is enclosed.

"Studies of Robert Helpmann," by Gordon Anthony.
(Home and Van Thal, 21s.)

THIS is a collection of really magnificent photographs of that great mime, and, I understand, good dancer, Robert Helpmann. There is a preface by Ninette de Valois. In this I read:—

"Dolin had carried Job through brilliantly in the early Camargo performances as a tour de force—physically he was the perfect replica of the Blake drawings. But it was Helpmann who caught the spirit of Blake, and the true outline, both plastically and musically, of the choreography in the eyes of the critics."

Which is O.K. by me. But then I don't understand ballet, don't pretend to understand it, and don't want to understand it. I hold that the last word was said by Saki:— "Among other things she does a dance suggesting the life of a fern; I saw one of the rehearsals, and to me it would have equally well suggested the life of John Wesley."

CHILDREN'S CORNER

Conducted By UNCLE PETER

MAKING USEFUL ARTICLES

Girls like making things, especially pretty or useful articles, and there is always the pride of having made them oneself.

Here is a novel pin-cushion suggestion. Get an ordinary walnut, and split it open with a knife without breaking the shell. Having obtained the shell in two halves, clean out the inside and polish the 'outside.

Now make a little pad and stuff it well with sawdust. Press this into the nut, and over the top glue a piece of velvet, tucking the edges in around the shell. Finally, paint the outside of the shell with liquid gold paint, and when this is dry give it a coat of pure shellac varnish to preserve its lustre.

If you only use half the shell you can use the other half in quite a different way. Clean, paint and varnish it as before, but instead of fitting a pin-pad inside, push a wad of sorbo rubber firmly into the shell, the inside of which has been smeared with glue. This makes a novel stamp moistener, the rubber being damped and then used to moisten the stamps. Small feet can be made with blobs of sealing wax.

You can also have fun making things with cotton reels. This is how to make a candle-stick. Get hold of a wooden base, and affix a wooden rod to the centre. Pass four, five, six, or seven cotton reels through the rod, and glue them together. The candle-holder is cut from a piece of tin and screwed to the top. To finish, paint the candle-stick, first with a wood-painting ground colour, and then in a simple design with poster colours, finally varnishing it.

Alternatively, plain enamel or cellulose paint may be used with good effect.

You can make curious little dolls with clothes' pegs of the drumhead, connected type. Just dress them to please yourself, using any odd pieces of fabric, and paint the face in. If you want them for a novelty you can mount them on a wood base so that they stand up.

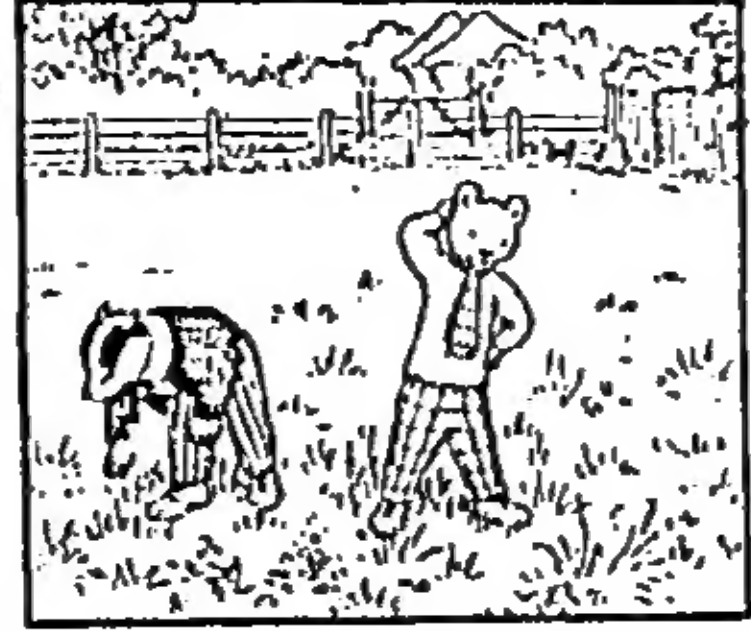
The boys can make scouts or jolly sailors in the same way. Why not make a number? What could be jollier than a whole platoon of scouts?

A jolly evening can be spent with nothing more than paper. This is a pastime which calls for thought and deft fingers. Give each member of the party a square piece of paper. The idea is to see who can make the prettiest paper-tearing pattern.

The paper is folded in half diagonally, then folded again three or four times; then pieces are torn out anyhow with the fingers. When the paper is opened out you will have a lovely geometric pattern which is quite complicated.

If you care to do the work neatly with good white or coloured paper, using scissors instead of your fingers to form the pattern, you can make beautiful dish or table mats by this method.

Rupert & the New Pal—33



After asking the cat to look after George, Rupert and Bill get through the fence and search for buttercups, but cannot see any. "It's very odd," says Bill. "There were lots here three months ago. Where have they all gone?" "We must get something for the toad to eat," says Rupert anxiously. "Our lettuce are all finished. I've a good mind to run home and beg some cheese and chocolate from my mummy. George said he liked them, but they don't sound very good together, do they?"

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

NANCY Right from the Heart



By Ernie Bushmiller



Jests And Jeers

Even a wolf sometimes gets foxed.

Some girls would let a fool kiss them; others let a kiss fool them.

Doctor: Have you any scars?
Patient: No, but would you like a cigarette?

Many a bachelor has said that he dreams of having a perfect wife. So does many a married man.

Too many square meals make too many round figures.

She: I can read you like a book.
He: Then will you sit up with me?

Notice posted up at a RAF station: "Painting of the WAFF bullet will take place on Monday next at 08.30 hours. Personnel are to leave the room stripped as much as possible ready for the painters."—Tatler & Bystander.

Introducing Mrs Douglas

By A New York Correspondent

SOMEONE all will like is going to London as the woman behind the man who is to represent Uncle Sam.

She is Peggy Douglas, and her husband, Mr Lewis Douglas, is the new American Ambassador. Mrs. Douglas sails with their 18-year-old daughter, Sharrman, a beautiful blonde. In the Queen Elizabeth on April 24.

Mrs. Douglas is 5ft. 6ins. tall, seems taller, has hazel eyes, dazzling teeth and a chic hair-do. She is 40, but has the young manner of a happy woman.

"Children interest me more than anything," she told me. Other affections include music. "I think Wagner is the most exciting.... I try to play the piano—my mother at 70 plays beautifully."

Mrs. Douglas is not bringing trunks full of clothes, or food to Britain. "We shall live on the rations," she said.

"If American friends send us parcels I hope people will come to share them."

"I have sent on some vitamin pills for my husband because he works so hard. I don't like the cold but I can wear a coat indoors—I see pictures of English women doing this, so I can, too."

NO BIG PARTIES

"I like gardening, but I can't make anything grow. But I can sew. "I don't give huge parties or go to any huge balls. We are a simple family and hope to live in England as simply as we do here."

Mrs. Douglas has known Lewis Douglas for 31 years, has been his wife for 26.

Her "hates?"—shopping and Germans.

WILLIAM HICKEY

HAIR IN HIS MOUTH

BOXING: How badly hurt was FREDIE MILLS by BERTOLA'S punches in their last fight? One comment by Frank Butler: "While Bertola was giving Mills all he'd got I noticed Freddie brushing his own mouth with his glove—he seemed so unperturbed."

LACONIC explanation by Mills himself: "A hair from Bertola's head had got into my mouth. I was taking it out."

FASHION: Anne Edwards and Robb, back from Paris, report: "The gap between the woman who has money to spend on clothes and the one who hasn't seems to be widening. Before the war, being well-dressed was more a matter of taste than money. Now it's not only the cost (£200 a dress, for example), but the very styling prohibits it being put on the middle market. This is a pity."

G.B.S.: At my age ideas come slower. I am thankful they come at all.—BERNARD SHAW, admitting that his just-finished play has taken a year to write.

LENT: The phrase "wishful thinking" has become a new bogey with which to frighten grown-up children. Its use has really gone so far that we might almost be persuaded to believe that whatever is nice cannot really be true. The cult of it is that it has enabled people to eliminate from the world of affairs all the higher emo-

tions and ideas as having no contact with reality, and so to fall back upon mere material and mechanical forces as the sole explanation of all human movements.—Dr. J. W. C. WARD, Bishop of London, in "God and Goodness," his Lent Book for this year.

MONUMENT: Fuel publicity was still the thing in the 1680s, when an 811, obelisk of solid coal was put up in North London as a national tribute to mining activities. "I remember," says 62-year-old Prof. ALBERT EDWARD RICHARDSON. "It's still there, but I'm not saying where just in case...."

WINTERTIME: Reply from Manchester laboratory to Brentwood (Essex) manufacturing chemists who submitted D.D.T.-coated flypapers for tests: "We regret there will be some delay.... as, electric current having been cut off, our large stock of flies has died."

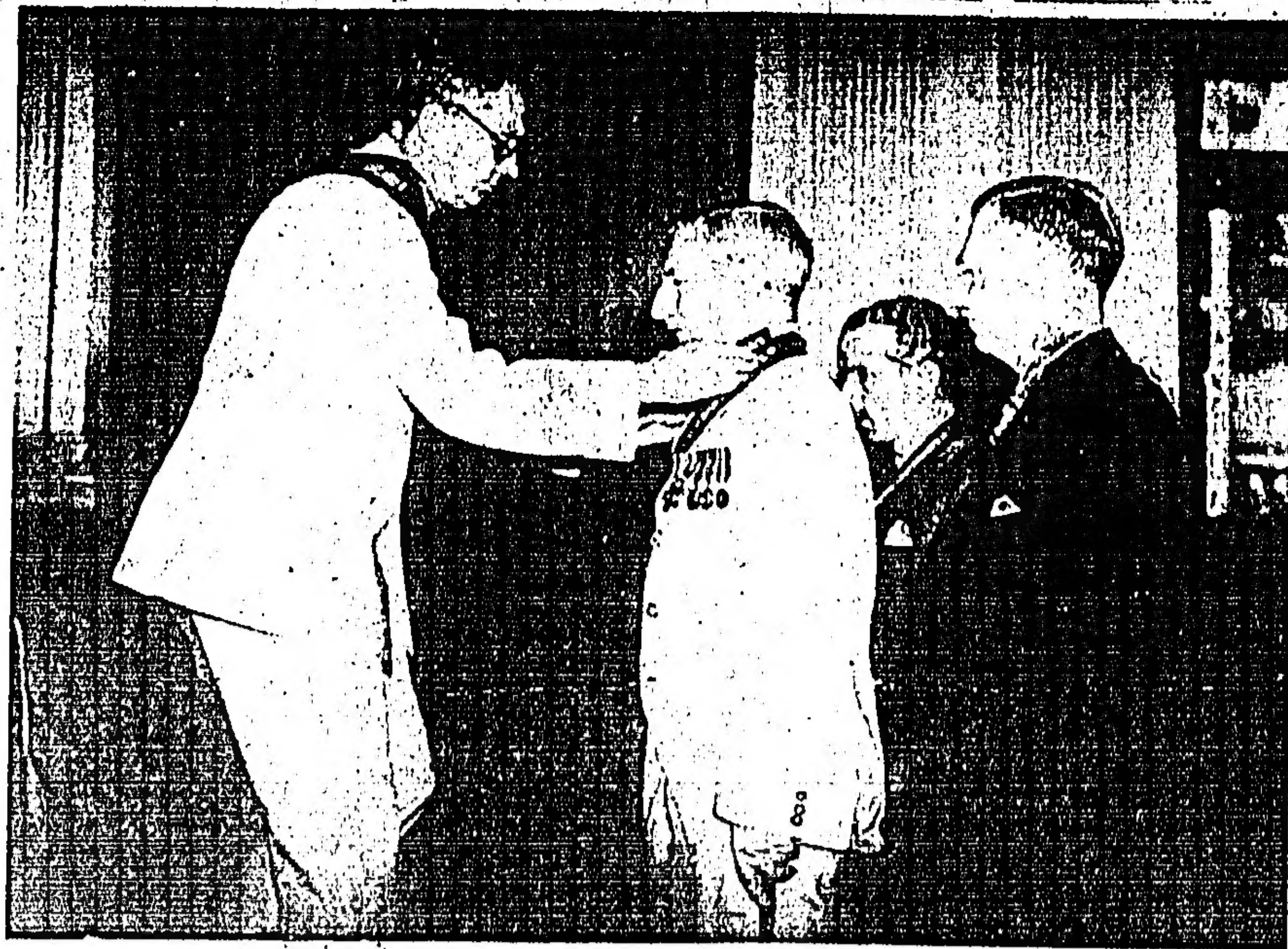
LEGAL: Warning readers not to expect exact answers to particular legal problems in Pelican's first double-volume, "John Citizen and the Law." RONALD RUBINSTEIN, (50) says: "Even the Lawyers Encyclopedia called 'Halsbury's Laws of England,' consisting of thirty-seven volumes, each of some 1,000 papers, may not be able to do this."

*For the records: The monument is in Kentish Town-road, London, N.W.

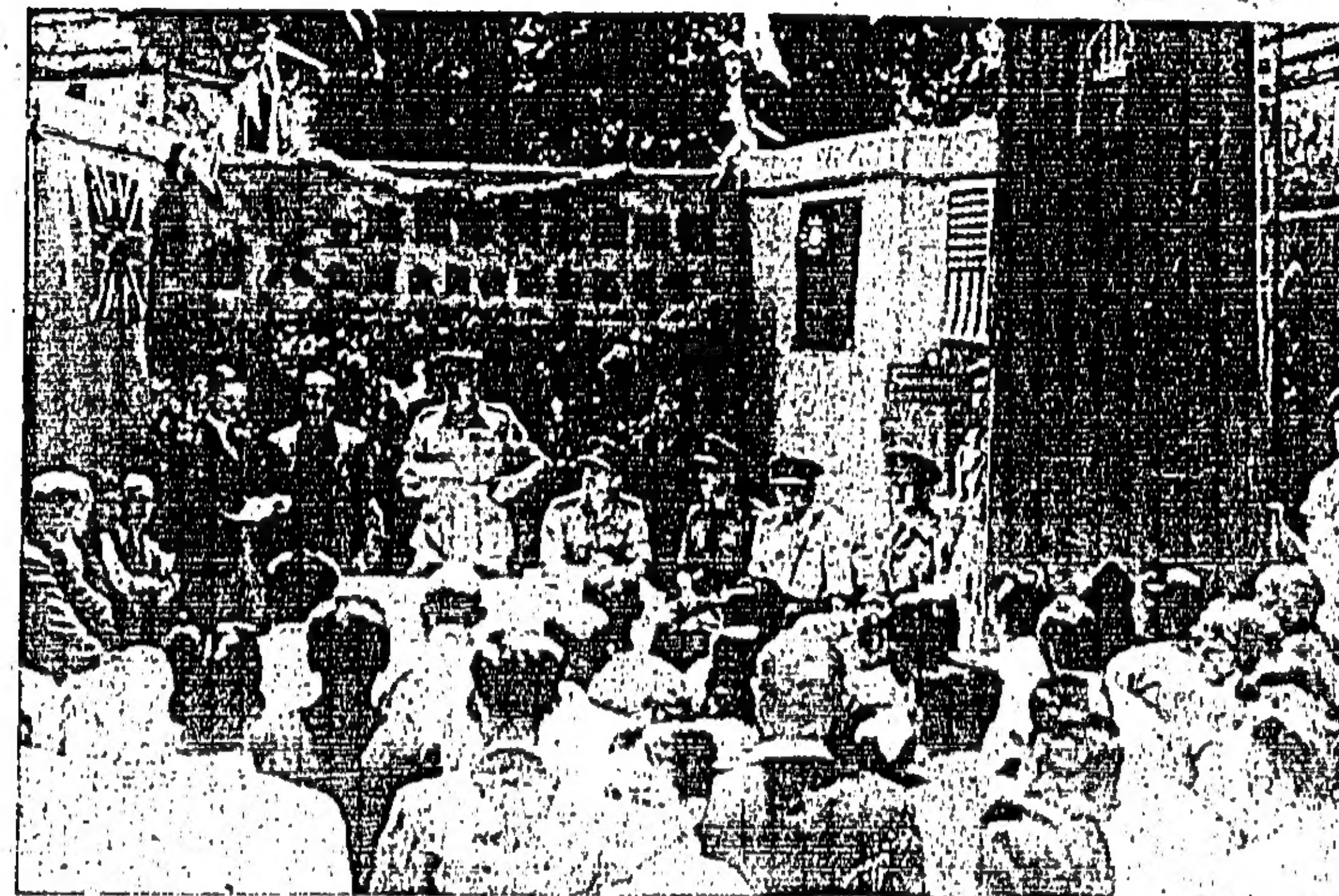
TELEGRAPH NEWSREEL

INVESTITURE

TWO senior Government officers were presented with the insignia of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George by HE the Governor, Sir Mark Young, GCMG, at the Government House investiture on Tuesday. They were the Hon. Mr D. M. MacDougall, Colonial Secretary (below), and the Hon. Dr P. S. Selwyn-Clarke, Director of Medical Services (right). (Photos: S. Y. Wong)



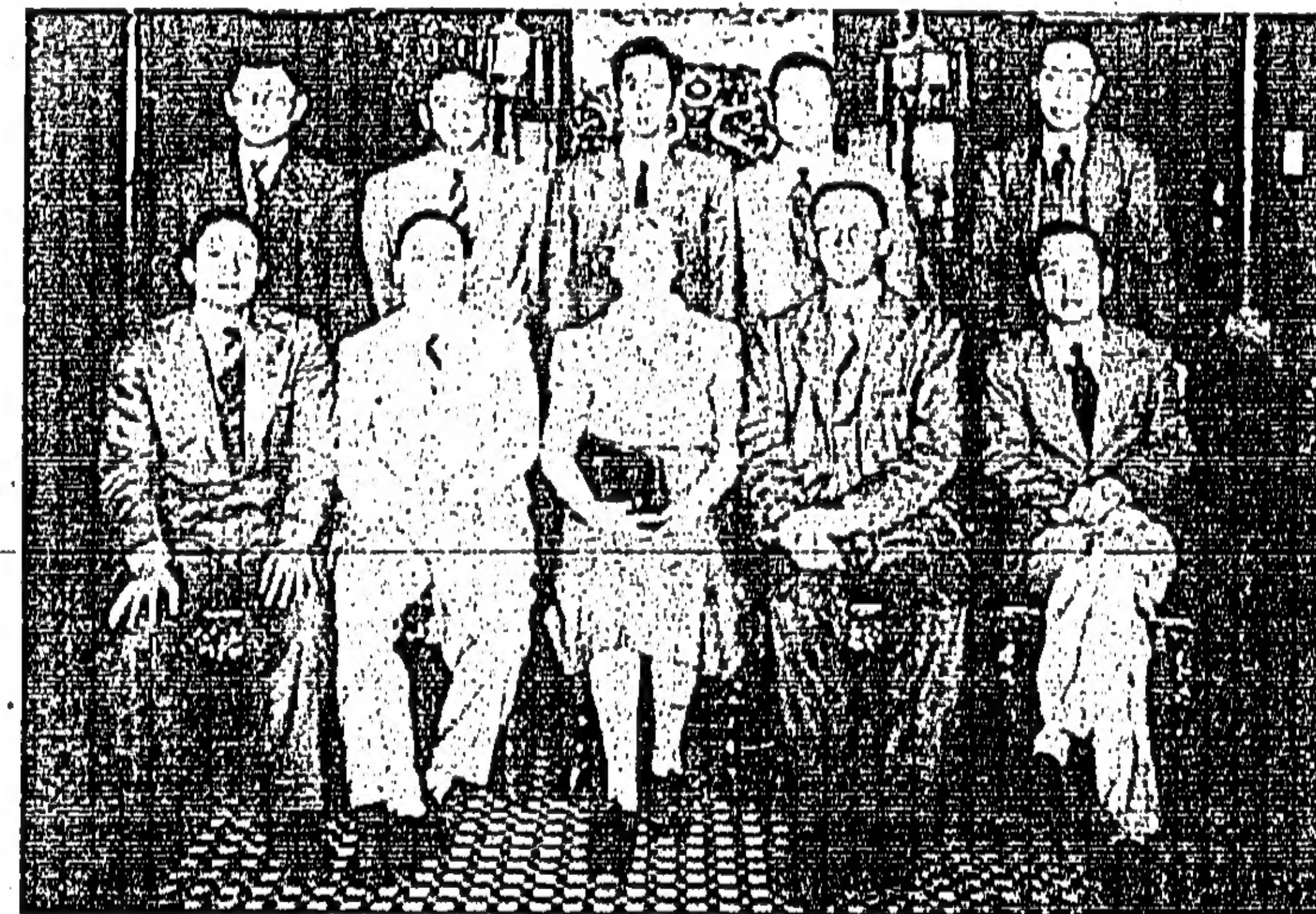
1947 TENNIS CHAMPION—Yip Koon-hong (right) Hongkong new open singles tennis champion, photographed with the 1941 champion, Tsui Yan-pui, after their match on Monday. Photo: Ming Yuen)



IN RECOGNITION of valuable help rendered to Allied POW, internees and agents during the war, the village of Saikung was presented with a banner last Saturday by Lt-Gen Sir Neil Ritchie, Commander-in-Chief, Southeast Asia Land Forces. Picture shows Gen Ritchie speaking at the ceremony. The banner is seen on the right. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



KOWLOON WEDDING—Mr and Mrs Hugo Corcia Vieira (formerly Miss Irma Maria Sarrazola Xavier) photographed after their wedding last Sunday at the Rosary Church. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



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THE BRIDAL PARTY, after the wedding at St John's Cathedral last week, of Mr Ferdinand Gerald Nigel, well-known solicitor, and Miss Patricia Anne Mitchell, daughter of Lt-Col and Mrs E. J. R. Mitchell. (Photo: Gainsborough Studio)

MR BERNARD NEWMAN, the noted author, snapped at the Rotary Club luncheon on Tuesday, when he was guest speaker. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



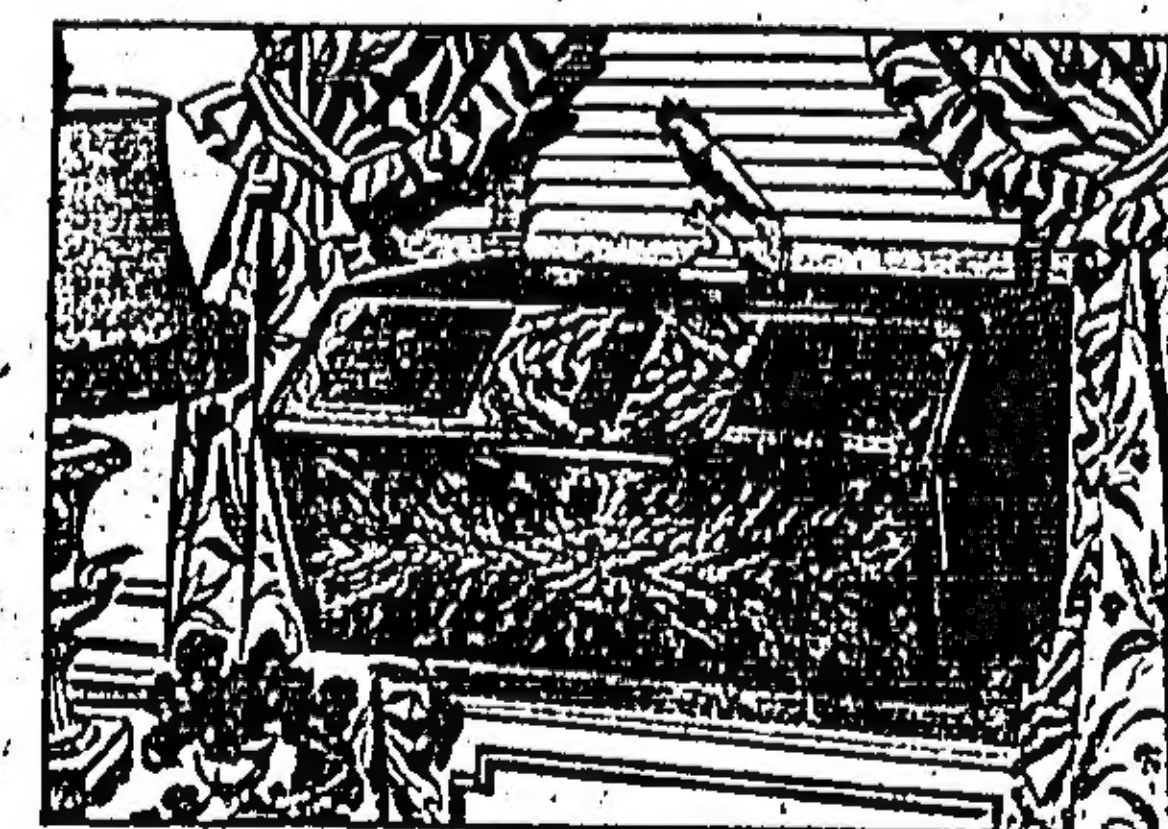
MR AND MRS E. C. THOMAS, who have been teaching in Hongkong for many years, were welcomed back to Hongkong last week at a luncheon given by some of their former pupils. On Mrs Thomas' right is Mr C. Y. Kwan, the solicitor. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



CATHEDRAL WEDDING—Mr. Thomas Whitely, of the Hongkong Government Service, and his bride, formerly Miss Enid Watson. They were married at St John's Cathedral. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

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Jews Set fire To Camp

Nicosia, Cyprus, Apr. 18.

It was officially stated to-night that the illegal Palestine immigrants' camp at Carraolos was set on fire to-day by illegal immigrants who attempted to break out. The guard opened fire, and one person was killed and six wounded.

Unofficial reports state that tanks and Bren gun carriers have been sent to the scene, and the situation is still tense.—Reuter.

Russian Intentions In Austria

Moscow, Apr. 18.

General George Marshall to-night accused Russia of desiring, by its attempt to retain control of German assets in Austria, to establish a puppet regime there.

Russian Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyshinsky, Moscow, snapped back that General Marshall was "manipulating figures".

He denied that Russia intended retaining a finger in Austria's economic pie in exchange for Britain's Export Credit Agency General Marshall.

This sharp exchange came in a fruitless debate over the "flaming" black in discussions over the Austrian treaty. General Marshall's plan that the Ministers reach a decision "here and now" went unheeded.

After a two-hour debate, they passed over the issue without a decision and went on to discussion of other articles of the Austrian treaty draft. In a special speed-up effort, the Ministers decided to meet both morning and evening tomorrow.

Past difficulty has been the Big Powers' failure to agree on what German assets should be used for reparations.—United Press.

NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12.30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

S. C. M. POST.
H.K. TELEGRAPH.

MAJESTIC

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At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



NEXT CHANGE

"SISTER KENNY"

Middle East Provides Fertile Soil For Russo-American Clash

Cairo, Apr. 18.

Following 'President Truman's statement recently regarding Greece and Turkey, political circles in the Middle East are asking themselves many questions.

WALLACE ON ROLE OF SCANDINAVIA

Stockholm, Apr. 18.

Mr Henry Wallace, speaking at a public meeting of Stockholm University, said today that the peoples of the United States and Russia "both desperately want peace, but unfortunately are inflamed by propaganda."

"The leaders of both countries are certain they can get advantages by pressure methods," he declared. "Unfortunately, their methods run the risk of war." "The days of imperialism are numbered," Mr Wallace added. "Nations which seek expansion and power will destroy themselves. There are too many people who say the world cannot contain one-third capitalism, one-third Socialism and one-third Communism, and therefore we must have war. These extremists are criminals against the general welfare. There never will be a firm peace until the Scandinavians play their full role as the moderating force between the German peoples of Northern Europe, the Slavic peoples of Eastern Europe, and the Anglo-Saxon culture of Britain and the United States."

Between Two Worlds

"You are concerned with the danger of Russia expanding westward, but equally concerned with the danger of a few-dominated United States abandoning the principles of world cooperation, which result in your corner as losers, which Scandinavia might be the battleground. You are seriously disturbed at the way both Russia and the United States are behaving."

"You share Russia's feeling that American capitalism, if it continues in the future as in the past, will inevitably produce world-wide depression which can result in dictatorship in many countries and war for the whole world. You also understand the American feeling that this is an expansionist. You see the dangers of both great systems. "I have come to Scandinavia because it is a bridge in a middle path of international feeling, not against Russian Communism, nor against American capitalism, but for the common man and democracy." "Stressing the importance of the 'non-alignment' right of the Western world," in the peace drive, Wallace said: "Few well-to-do people who want peace can neutralize warlike forces more effectively than thousands of aggressive Left Wingers."—United Press.

Establishes Record

Shannon Airport, Apr. 18. Pan-American Airways Constellation plane "Empress of the Skies" set up a new trans-Atlantic record, reaching Shannon Airport from Gander, Newfoundland, in 5 hours, 55 minutes, a company official stated here today.

The official record for the Atlantic crossing has been published by the Lockheed Aircraft Company—makers of the Constellation—as 6 hours, 27 minutes.

The record-breaking plane carried 35 passengers.—Reuter.



NOTICE

CENTRAL BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Former members of the Central British Association who have not yet re-registered their names for membership are asked to do so as early as possible.

Membership of the Association is open to all former pupils of the Central British School (including the old Kowloon British and Victoria British Schools). Any such former pupils who have not yet done so are also asked to send in their names and addresses immediately to the Hon. Secretary.

A Re-Union Dance will be held at the Peninsula Hotel on Friday, 2nd May, 1947. Tickets will only be available to registered members and their guests. Further details will be published shortly.

MONA A. SHAND.

Hon. Secretary.
c/o Colonial Secretariat.

Will the United States mediate in the Egyptian case to prevent the matter coming up before the Security Council?

Will she try her hand at settling the Palestine question, and if so, will she favour Arabs or Jews?

What will the Americans do about the former Italian colonies of Eritrea and Libya?

What will their policy be regarding French and Spanish North Africa, where nationalistic movements are demanding the independence of their countries? United States action in the Middle East will henceforth be guided by one main principle—to prevent Russian influence from growing in this region. Therefore, state political observers, any predictions regarding American policy in this part of the world must be based on that consideration.

Marshall To Make Study

On that basis, Washington's mediation in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute would be a natural development of American foreign policy. Should the case reach the Security Council, it would increase the gap existing between the western powers and the Arab states. Russia and Poland would back up the Egyptian thesis, thereby placing Egypt under an obligation to the Kremlin.

Political circles here claim that following the Moscow conference, Gen George C. Marshall, U.S. Secretary of State, will probably study the whole Middle Eastern question with British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin. American would then make every effort to bridge the gap between Egypt and Britain, especially over the question of the Sudan.

Already, there are signs in Cairo that the British are making considerable gestures, such as the removal of Sir Herbert Haddock from the Governor-Generalship of the Sudan where his presence and attitude had been irking the Egyptians.

Question Of Palestine

American attitude towards Palestine is still not clear but following the President's speech, both Jews and Arabs have indicated they are hopeful of greater American support in their favour. The Jews claim that Washington will have pressed the admission of at least 100,000 Jews into Palestine and the creation of some kind of Jewish state, while the Arabs believe that if the Americans want to keep the Russians out of the Middle East, they will have to be sweet to the Arabs.

Neutral observers believe there is something to the optimism of both sides. Because of local politics, they believe Washington will have to support some of the Jewish claims, probably pressing for the admission of Jewish immigrants into the Holy Land. But because of their oil interests in Saudi-Arabia and their desire to maintain friendly relations with the Arab world, the Americans cannot adopt an attitude which would completely antagonize the Palestinian Arabs.

American mediation in this conflict is expected to be a less dangerous and delicate affair.

Former Italian Colonies

Even less clear is the American policy about other smoldering Middle East problems. The great powers have as yet reached no decision regarding the future of Eritrea and Libya, both former Italian colonies. During the past couple of years the Russians have often indicated that if trusteeships for these places were handed out by the United Nations they wanted to have their share. There are other contenders for the trusteeships, including Ethiopia for Eritrea, Britain and Egypt for Libya, as well as nationalists in these countries who want no foreign administration.

The whole unsettled fate of the Middle East is fertile soil for a Russo-American dispute, with the Russians trying to come in, the Americans attempting to keep them out, Britain remodeling her policy, and the Arabs making a bid for complete freedom.—United Press.

African High Commission

Nairobi, Apr. 18.

The Kenya Legislature by 30 votes to eight today approved the Colonial Office plan to set up a High Commission of three Governors and a Central Assembly to handle the inter-territorial services of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

These services will include post and telegraph, research in income tax collection, transport, customs and civil aviation. Territorial legislatures will, however, retain control over taxation.

Opposition to the motion came from the Indian, African and Arab members, who resented the delegation of the original Colonial Office clause that equal racial representation should be the basis for the constitution of the Central Assembly.—Reuter.

Bruce Woodcock Will Stay Six Months In Hospital

Leeds, Apr. 18.

A broken jaw suffered in the fight with Joe Baksi will keep Bruce Woodcock out of the ring for at least six months, his doctor predicted today.

The British heavyweight champion, a patient in a Leeds hospital, is described as "quite satisfactory" but will remain here until a special splint has been fitted to his jaw.

Baksi won the fight on Tuesday by a technical knockout in the seventh round.—Associated Press.

Cattle Thefts Lead To Massacre Of Pygmies

Johannesburg, Apr. 18.

A grim story of cattle thefts, death by poisoned arrow and the massacre of 15 bushmen—men, women and children—by Herero warriors in Damaraland had just been revealed with the arrest in Southwest Africa of a Herero chief and 19 tribesmen.

BULGARIAN CURRENCY DISPUTE

London, Apr. 18.

The dispute over the Bulgarian currency-exchange operation on March 7 has now been finally settled, it was authoritatively stated in London today.

A communiqué issued by the head of the American, British, Italian, Swedish, Swiss and Turkish diplomatic missions in Sofia was made available in London today.

In this communiqué, the heads of the missions deplore the fact that during the period of tension which naturally existed at the time of the currency exchange operations they were deprived of the advice and collaboration of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Kimon Georgiev, because of his illness.

There would have been no misunderstanding had close collaboration been available, they state.

Economic Disturbances

The heads of the missions are equally convinced that it was never the intention of the Bulgarian Government to attribute activities contrary to Bulgarian interests, (presumably with reference to the earlier Bulgarian allegation that members of the mission had indulged in black market dealings).

A supply of Bulgarian currency to the missions has, it is further stated, been rendered impossible by economic disturbances which, in Europe, have marked the whole period following the war.

The Bulgarian Government, recognizing the difficulties, is now seeking a solution of this problem.

The dispute between the French mission and the Bulgarian Government, which was of a more serious character owing to the French charges that the French Minister, Jacques Emile Paris, had been assaulted, was separately settled earlier this week.—Reuter.

DELAYING FOREIGNERS' DEPARTURE

Shanghai, Apr. 19. Some 2,000 foreigners in Shanghai, cleared for the United States, Australia, Europe and South American points, have been unable to leave Shanghai because of "inexcusable delaying tactics" on the part of municipal police authorities, the Shanghai Evening Post reports.

A "road conduct" certificate is required from the local police before departure can be made. During the past two months some 50 applicants a day have been bottlenecked, the paper said, with only American and British nationals receiving their certificates on schedule.

The paper also said some applicants have been waiting since late January and early February.—Associated Press.

Jap Peace Treaty

Washington, Apr. 18.

The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, at a press conference today said that the United States was "continually at work" on details of the Japanese peace treaty. He said discussions were going forward all the time on the United States-proposed draft, but no definitely new stage had been reached.

Mr Acheson revealed that so far all discussions on the proposed treaty had been going on entirely within the State Department and not with any government or governments. Asked whether a specific date had been set for the Japanese peace conference, Mr Acheson replied no date had yet been set.—United Press.

SPLENDID FLIGHT

Geneva, Apr. 18.

A Vickers Viking aircraft of the British European Airways Corporation covered 750 kilometres in a little over two hours on its first public proving flight between London and Geneva today.

The flight is the forerunner of a daily service between London and Geneva which will start on May 19, when Vikings will also supersede Dakotas on BEAC services between London and Amsterdam, Rome, Brussels, Lisbon and Athens. By August all European services will be operated by Vikings.—Reuter.

BRITISH FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Donations Received

Already acknowledged (per "H.K. Telegraph")	\$127,165.00
Weaver Woo & Co.	100.00
White Star Company	100.00
French Convent School (Chinese Section)	300.00
Wongchichung Rd.	50.00
J. O'Grady	50.00
G. Hollywood	50.00
Mr and Mrs H. A. Roseman	50.00
Yau Wing Hong	200.00
Mr and Mrs F. Goodwin	100.00
Bunman Tong & Co.	200.00
Dr Iain S. Bergius	100.00
E. Carvallo	25.00
Hongkong & Shanghai Taxicab Co. Ltd.	200.00
She Tai Cheung	100.00
Mr and Mrs A. H. Bentley	50.00
P. Wong	100.00
Staff and Students Government Primary Vernacular School, Wood Road	250.10
"Alom"	2.50
Sunnet Forces	300.00
Mr and Mrs A. C. Morant	100.00
Raoul Bigazzi	100.00
Dr and Mrs E. K. Samy Sincere Co. (Perfumery Manufacturers) Ltd.	250.00
Anon.	100.00
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co. Ltd.	2,000.00
Captain, Officers and Passengers, S.S. "Wonging"	250.00
Mr and Mrs C. V. T. Marshall	25.00
	\$25,000 and \$132,261.65

Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong. Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund." For the purpose of acknowledgment will donors kindly indicate their names in Block Letters.

WAFF I-G HERE

Group Officer Richard, WAFF Inspector-General who has been on a brief visit to Japan, the third stage of her tour of inspection of RAF units in the Far East, returned to Hongkong yesterday afternoon. The Inspector General will depart for Singapore tomorrow.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED

NOTICE

On and after Saturday, 19th April, 1947, the temporary 12-minutes service presently operated in the Godown-control area between Whitty Street terminus and Kennedy Town Market will be withdrawn.

From that date a through-car 6-minutes service to Kennedy Town Market will commence between CAUSEWAY BAY and KENNEDY TOWN as under:—

From	To	First Car	Last Car
Causeway Bay	Kennedy Town	6.18 a.m.	11.18 p.m.
Kennedy Town	Causeway Bay	6.54 a.m.	11.54 p.m.

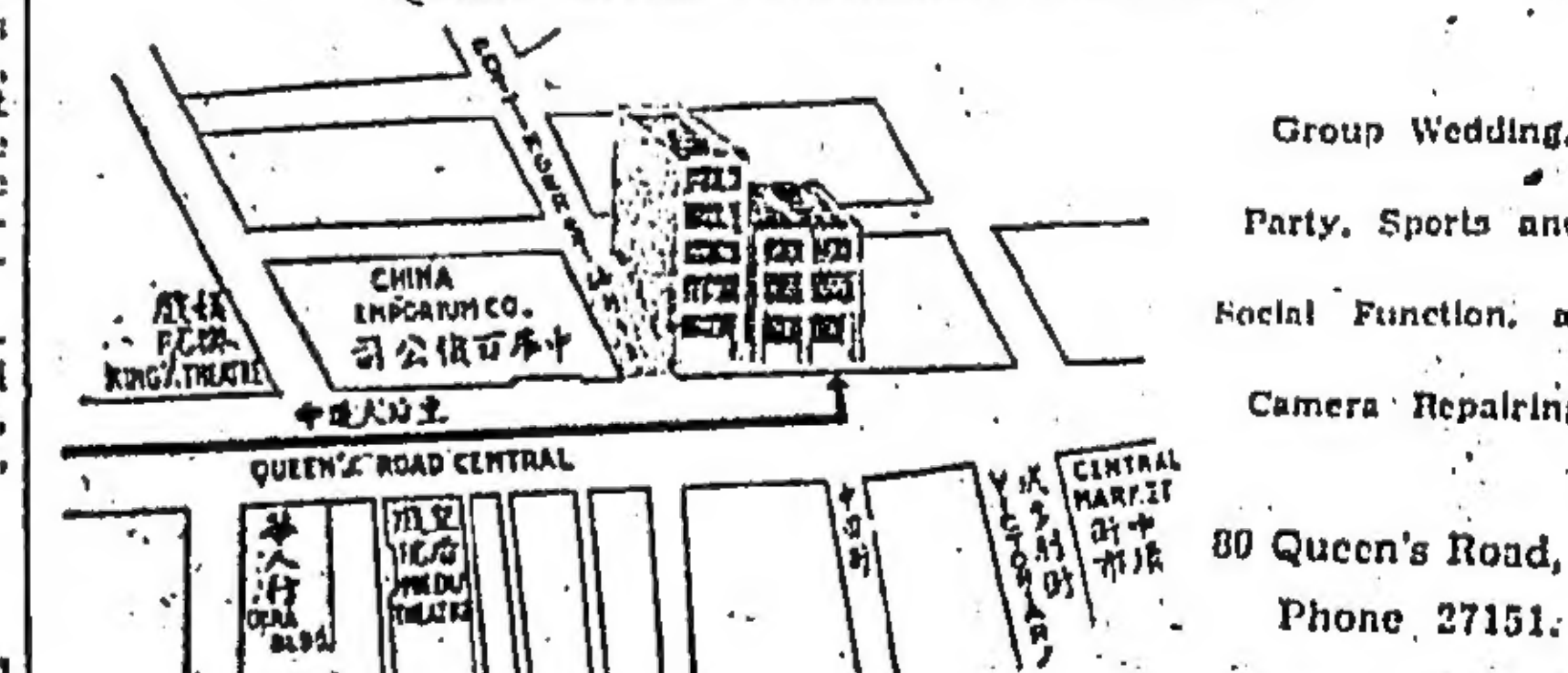
As hitherto and directed by Police Authority PASSENGERS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO JOIN OR LEAVE THE CARS WITHIN THE ROAD BARRIERS ON THIS ROUTE AT KENNEDY TOWN PRAYA.

W. F. SIMMONS,
Deputy and Acting General Manager.

17th April, 1947.

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